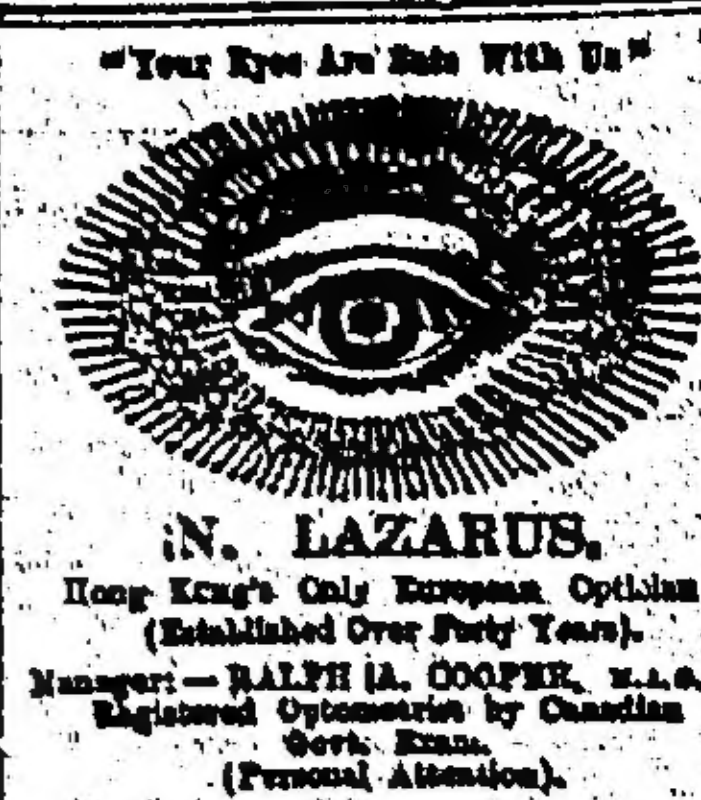


MASON'S
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Hongkong Daily Press

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No. 21,899 號玖拾玖百捌千壹萬大第 日柒初月辰戊 HONG KONG. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th, 1928. 拜拜禮 日拾貳月玖年八廿百九仟壹英 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE. UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 M.	No. 1 P.M.	No. 2 P.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 4 P.M.	No. 5 P.M.	No. 6 P.M.	No. 7 P.M.	No. 8 P.M.	No. 9 P.M.	No. 10 P.M.	No. 11 P.M.	No. 12 M.
Kowloon	6.40	8.05	9.10	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.15	2.15	3.25	4.30	5.40	6.50	8.00	9.10	10.20	11.30	12.40	1.50	3.00	4.10	5.20	6.30	7.40	8.50
Yau Ma Tei	6.45	8.10	9.15	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.20	2.20	3.30	4.35	5.45	6.55	8.05	9.15	10.25	11.35	12.45	1.55	3.05	4.15	5.25	6.35	7.45	8.55
Sham Shui Po	7.01	8.26	9.31	10.21	11.21	12.21	1.26	2.26	3.36	4.41	5.51	7.01	8.11	9.21	10.31	11.41	12.51	2.01	3.11	4.21	5.31	6.41	7.51	9.01
Tai Po Market	7.14	8.39	9.44	10.34	11.34	12.34	1.29	2.29	3.39	4.44	5.54	7.04	8.14	9.24	10.34	11.44	12.54	2.04	3.14	4.24	5.34	6.44	7.54	9.04
Tai Po	7.30	8.55	10.00	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.35	2.35	3.45	4.50	6.00	7.10	8.20	9.30	10.40	11.50	13.00	2.10	3.20	4.30	5.40	6.50	8.00	9.10
Fanning	7.50	9.05	10.10	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.10	4.15	5.25	6.35	7.45	8.55	10.05	11.15	12.25	1.35	2.45	3.55	5.05	6.15	7.25	8.35	9.45
Shamshui	7.55	9.10	10.15	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.15	4.20	5.30	6.40	7.50	9.00	10.10	11.20	12.30	1.40	2.50	4.00	5.10	6.20	7.30	8.40	9.50
Shamshui	7.55	9.10	10.15	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.15	4.20	5.30	6.40	7.50	9.00	10.10	11.20	12.30	1.40	2.50	4.00	5.10	6.20	7.30	8.40	9.50
Canton	8.00	9.15	10.20	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.20	4.25	5.35	6.45	7.55	9.05	10.15	11.25	12.35	1.45	2.55	4.05	5.15	6.25	7.35	8.45	9.55

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 M.	No. 1 P.M.	No. 2 P.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 4 P.M.	No. 5 P.M.	No. 6 P.M.	No. 7 P.M.	No. 8 P.M.	No. 9 P.M.	No. 10 P.M.	No. 11 P.M.	No. 12 M.
Canton	8.00	9.15	10.20	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.20	4.25	5.35	6.45	7.55	9.05	10.15	11.25	12.35	1.45	2.55	4.05	5.15	6.25	7.35	8.45	9.55
Shamshui	7.18	8.33	9.38	10.28	11.28	12.28	1.33	2.33	3.43	4.53	6.03	7.13	8.23	9.33	10.43	11.53	13.03	2.13	3.23	4.33	5.43	6.53	8.03	9.13
Shamshui	7.35	8.50	9.55	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.50	2.50	4.00	5.10	6.20	7.30	8.40	9.50	11.00	12.10	1.20	2.30	3.40	4.50	6.00	7.10	8.20	9.30
Fanning	7.50	9.05	10.10	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.10	4.15	5.25	6.35	7.45	8.55	10.05	11.15	12.25	1.35	2.45	3.55	5.05	6.15	7.25	8.35	9.45
Tai Po Market	7.55	9.10	10.15	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.15	4.20	5.30	6.40	7.50	9.00	10.10	11.20	12.30	1.40	2.50	4.00	5.10	6.20	7.30	8.40	9.50
Tai Po	8.10	9.25	10.30	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.30	4.35	5.45	6.55	8.05	9.15	10.25	11.35	12.45	1.55	3.05	4.15	5.25	6.35	7.45	8.55	10.05
Shamshui	8.15	9.30	10.35	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.35	4.40	5.50	7.00	8.10	9.20	10.30	11.40	12.50	2.00	3.10	4.20	5.30	6.40	7.50	9.00	10.10
Shamshui	8.15	9.30	10.35	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.35	4.40	5.50	7.00	8.10	9.20	10.30	11.40	12.50	2.00	3.10	4.20	5.30	6.40	7.50	9.00	10.10
Kowloon	8.17	9.32	10.37	11.27	12.27	1.27	2.27	3.37	4.42	5.52	7.02	8.12	9.22	10.32	11.42	12.52	2.02	3.12	4.22	5.32	6.42	7.52	9.02	10.12

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Our London Letter.

THE AERIAL ATTACK ON LONDON.

DEFENCES OF THE CAPITAL.

TESTED IN GREAT BATTLE.

PEKING TO LONDON BY MOTOR-CAR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, August 23th.

The most elaborate and extensive air manoeuvres that have been carried out so far by the Royal Air Force have just concluded. They have been concerned with the defence of London. How far is the Capital vulnerable to aerial attack? This expresses in a sentence the problem set for the personnel of the R.A.F. Naturally it has great interest in its military aspect, but everyone is personally interested both in London and the Home Counties, more especially those who have unforgettable memories of the war.

More than 300 aeroplanes were engaged in the aerial battles that took place nightly for a week or ten days. It says much for the skill of the pilots and for the excellent staff work of Air Headquarters that only one "casualty" occurred among the fighters. This was when a Siskin machine fell in flames, the occupant, however, saving himself by making use of his parachute and alighting safely.

The general lessons to be drawn from the exercise of the week have not been officially communicated to the public; but it is stated on the authority of some expert observers that London is open to attack despite the extent and efficiency of the defensive measures in existence. If the recent "warfare" had been real, we are informed, the City would by this time have been partially in ruins.

Safety Precautions.

Needless to say the foregoing conclusions, which are as I have been careful to point out quite unofficial, have given the sensation-mongers in the Press something to write about. Still, we need not take the matter too seriously. "The precautions that had to be made to safeguard the fighting forces on both sides discount to a great extent the lurid pictures of a London half in ashes after 300 tons of bombs had been dropped—as has been done, theoretically, by the attackers.

No aircraft was allowed to approach within 200 yards of an enemy; bombing formations even when attacked by defensive squadrons of aeroplanes, had to continue their course towards their objective, thus compelling fighting machines to give way. This would not have happened in actual warfare. Again, no more than one fighting machine could tackle a bomber, another rule out of keeping with reality.

These rules, I learn, were necessary, and it was because of their rigid application that collisions and accidents were avoided. Although hundreds of machines were in the air, and in the aggregate many thousands of hours of flying took place, no untoward incident beyond that of the Siskin machine already mentioned was recorded. The country has every reason to be proud of the Royal Air Force.

From China To England By Car.

GIRL DANCERS' BARE LIMBS.

LAW COURT SEQUEL TO GERMAN PARTY.

PARENTS RESENT CHARGE OF IMMODESTY.

Twenty sketchily dressed young women performed a dance called "Sledging in St. Petersburg" at the party given by the Berlin section of the German and Austrian Alpine Society on December 17th, 1927.

The young women were all daughters of members of the most select society, and proud mothers were warmly congratulated on the performance of their offspring. But Herr Hauptner, the grey-haired president of the entertainment committee, frowned. He reserved his criticism of the performance for the next meeting of the committee, and then let himself go and declared that the scandalous exhibition of half-naked girls who were a disgrace to the society. The parents of the 20 young women determined to establish the respectability of their daughters' characters in a court of law, and they gathered in a Berlin court to sue the detractor for slander. Photographs of the twenty girls in their dancing costumes, which showed them in shorts and vests, with bare legs and arms, were displayed, and counsel maintained that compared with young women at the seaside the dancers were simply muffled up.

The Law's Delay.

These arguments had no effect on the court, which gave judgment for Herr Hauptner. The parents gave notice of appeal, and in view of the slowness of the law in Germany it is likely that a year or two will elapse before a final judicial decision is given.

NEW POTATOES FOR CHRISTMAS.

The Buckinghamshire Christmas Potato Society, of which the late Marquess of Lincolnshire was the first and only president has been dissolved.

For seven years the Society has provided, free of cost, special seeds which, it is claimed, can be planted in July or August, and dug up on Christmas Day with a crop of fresh English new potatoes for the Christmas dinner.

Some of these potatoes were sent to the King at Sandringham for the King's Christmas dinner in 1925.

From the Bosphorus the party went through Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Austria, Italy, and the South of France to Paris and London, where they arrived the other day after 15,000 miles in the motor cars.

Perils By The Way.

It is not surprising that Captain McCullum states that every possible condition of climate was experienced—extremes of cold and heat, floods, gales, sandstorms, snowstorms, drenching rain; but it was not till he and his party got to Bulgaria that they had their most alarming experience. They found themselves on April 18th in the midst of the earthquake that destroyed a great part of the country and rendered thousands of the population homeless.

But, of course, there were other perils of the road. Out of many encountered he recalls an incident in the Taurus Mountains where the party discovered that a landslide had carried away most of the track along the edge of a dangerous precipice. "We were obliged," he says, "to crawl along with the near-side wheels forced up on the slope of the mountain, and we sat in the cars holding our breath while they tilted over to an almost unbelievable angle."

End Of The "Impregnable."

Another link with the old days of sailing ships' clothes with the forthcoming abandonment of H.M.S. "Impregnable" as the boys' training establishment at Devonport. In future the boys will be trained on shore for the seaman branch of the Navy. The famous ship is the last of the number to disappear, and in this connection it may be recalled that it was not until the opening years of the present century that it was admitted that training of seamen in the proper use of sails and masts was no longer of any advantage. Now even training on a ship afloat is regarded as by no means essential.—H.B.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

(September 20th.)

Presentation of Medals to St. John Ambulance Brigade at Government House, 6 p.m.

Annual Meeting Hong Kong Boxing Association, 5.30 p.m.

Violin Recital by Cecilia Hansen, Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Chang."

World Theatre: "The Birth of a Nation."

Star Theatre: "The Third Degree."

Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe and Siberia (Athena), Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Athena), 1 p.m.

Friday.

(September 21st.)

Massed Band Practice, Shamshui-po Camp, 8.30 a.m.

Christian Fellowship Meeting, Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.

South China Command Aquatic Sports at V.R.C., 3 p.m. (first day).

Queen's Theatre: "Chang."

World Theatre: "The Birth of a Nation."

Star Theatre: "The Third Degree."

South China Command Aquatic Meeting at V.R.C., 1.30 p.m.

Promenade Concert, Volunteer Headquarters, 9.15 p.m.

Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Saturday.

(September 22nd.)

South China Command Aquatic Sports at V.R.C., 2 p.m. (second day).

Entries close for Sixth Extra Race Meeting, noon.

Lawn Bowls:—Division II: Club de Recreio "B" v. Civil Service, Kowloon C.C. v. Yacht Club, Tai-koo v. Recreio "A."

Chinese Recreation Club "At Home."

Queen's Theatre: "Chang."

World Theatre: "The Birth of a Nation."

Star Theatre: "The Third Degree."

Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam, letters only (Fons Maru), Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Suzanne Maru), 9.50 a.m.; Europe via Siberia (Shantung), 6 p.m.

Sunday.

(September 23rd.)

18th Sunday after Trinity.

Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Monday.

(September 24th.)

Massed Bands Practice, Shamshui-po Camp, 8.30 a.m.

Annual Meeting—Kowloon Football Club, 6 p.m.

Sale of Crown Land: New Kowloon Island Lot No. 1188, 3 p.m.

Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Tuesday.

(September 25th.)

Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Athena II), 2.30 p.m.

Wednesday.

(September 26th.)

Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

EXCHANGE NO ROBBERY.

APPARENT BELIEF OF A SHEFFIELD DOG THIEF.

SHEFFIELD.

There is a thief in Sheffield who likes to soften his blows. When he took an Airedale dog belonging to Mr. Herbert Akers, of Broad Lane, Sheffield, he left a mongrel in its place, and Mrs. Akers had the surprise of her life when she went to fetch in the dog for the night and found the Airedale had turned into a mongrel down to the police office, and they have taken it to the dog's home.

The man who took the Airedale left with the mongrel a collar and chain complete. The Airedale had only a piece of cable and an inferior collar, so the thief probably thought he would equalise values more by leaving a good collar and chain behind. He apparently believed exchange is no robbery.

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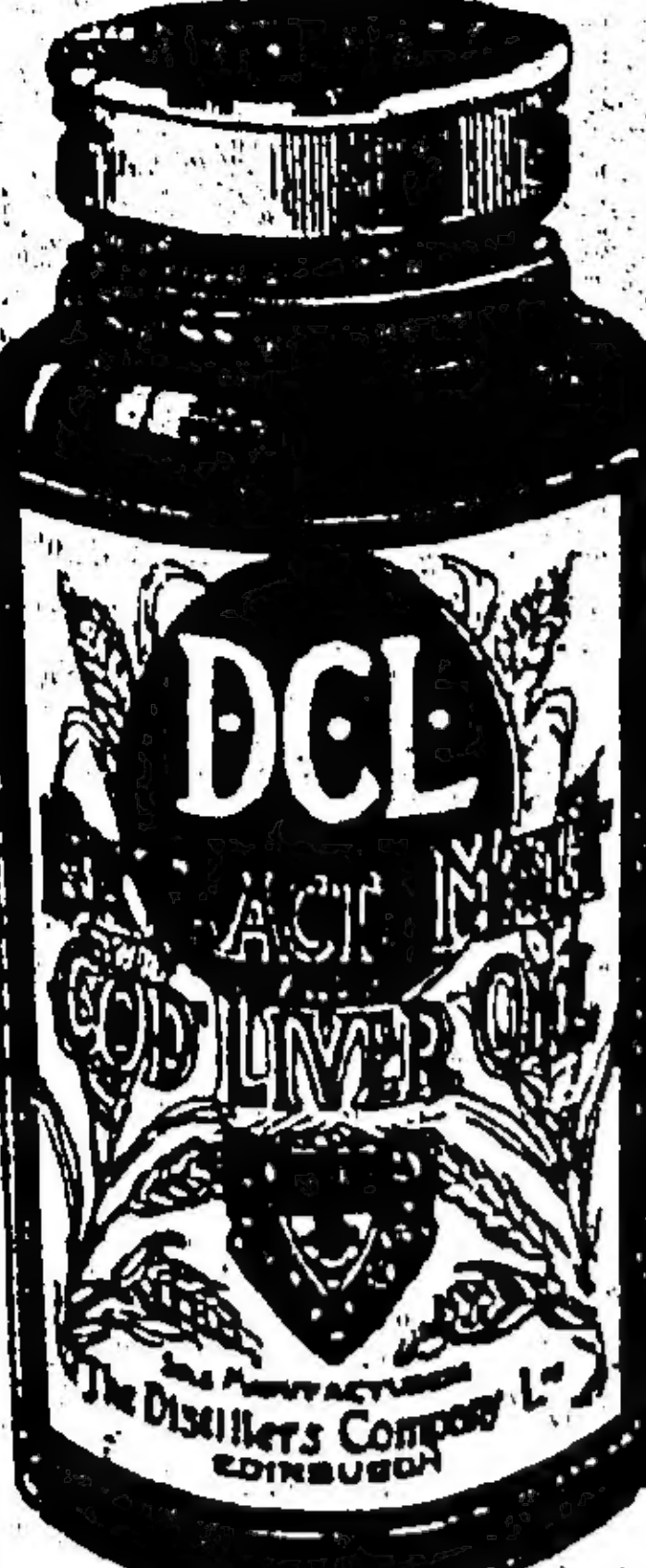
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BRADLEY DYNE'S AFFAIRS.

£2,470 SHE LENT A COMPANY.

JUDGE AND CAPTAIN PETER WRIGHT.

LONDON, August 23rd.
Mr. E. H. Hawkins, trustee in bankruptcy for Mrs. Bradley Dyne, who was the central figure in the notorious finance case, applied to Mr. Justice Charles in the Vacation Court for the compulsory winding up of Wicklow, Ltd., dealers in antiques and curios, of Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W., contending that the assets of the company belonged to the creditors of Mrs. Dyne.

Mrs. Dyne was sued in February last by Messrs. Ironmonger & Co., foreign bankers, of Angel-court, Threadneedle-street, E.C., for £28,938 in respect of her dealings in foreign currencies. Judgment was given with costs, subsequently taxed at about £1,500, for Messrs. Ironmonger.

In yesterday's proceedings Mr. J. Morris appeared for the trustee, and Mr. Gedge for Wicklow, Ltd. Wicklow, Ltd., said Mr. Morris, was formed at a time when Mrs. Bradley Dyne was busy conveying all her money and securities to her husband.

It was alleged that the company purchased a quantity of furniture for £4,000 from Mr. Bradley Dyne, but Mr. Morris's submission was that the furniture belonged to Mrs. Bradley Dyne.

The capital of the company was £4,000, which was held equally by two shareholders, Mr. William Hewson, a brother of Mrs. Bradley Dyne, and Mrs. Martha Watson, a sister.

Her Brother's Occupation.
Mr. Hewson was a Liverpool tramway-car conductor, added Mr. Morris. That was nothing to his discredit, but it did suggest his connection with a company dealing in antiques was a little remote unless he was acting for Mrs. Bradley Dyne.

A sum of £2,470 was lent by Mrs. Bradley Dyne to the company, and her trustee was claiming as a creditor for that amount.
Mrs. Bradley Dyne purchased a lease of the premises 14, Davies-street in February, 1927, and in June 1927 she assigned it to the company. The assignment said that £750 was paid. It was admitted that it was not paid, but it was alleged that some furniture was given to Mrs. Bradley Dyne as the purchase price of the lease. The submission of the trustee was that the £750 was never paid and that she was a creditor for that amount.

It was also alleged by the trustee that the whole of the share capital of the company belonged to Mrs. Bradley Dyne, and an issue was pending with regard to that. The trustee claimed that all the assets of the company belonged to Mrs. Bradley Dyne and said that unless the petition was granted they would be realised and sent out of the jurisdiction.

Capt. Wright A Director.
Mr. Morris said that Capt. Peter Emanuel Wright was recently appointed a director of the company and added that the premises in Davies-street had been closed.

Mr. Gedge, for the company, said that he had an affidavit by Capt. Peter Wright in reply to the petition.

Mr. Justice Charles asked why Capt. Peter Wright had made an affidavit. He had only been recently appointed and what he stated must be mostly hearsay. Why had not Mrs. Bradley Dyne's brother and sister made affidavits?

Mr. Gedge said that Captain Peter Wright derived his information from an inspection of the books. His affidavit contained very little.

Mr. Justice Charles: I am very glad to hear it is very little. If there was much, other trouble might arise.
Giving judgment, Mr. Justice Charles said it seemed to him that the sooner this company was wound up the better. It was uncontested that the books of the company showed that Mrs. Bradley Dyne gave the company by way of loan the sum of £2,470, none of which had been repaid. He added:

I will say no more about the position of this company, because we shall possibly hear more about it in the future.

I am entirely dissatisfied with the fact that Captain Peter Wright, who only recently became a director, has affected to make an affidavit to save the company from being wound up, and I am not satisfied that he is a director in law at all.

I do not propose to go meticulously into the matters in the petition, and still less meticulously into the denial of Capt. Peter Wright, the recently and perhaps irregularly appointed director.

An order for the winding up of the company was made, with costs. Solicitors: Messrs. H. S. Wright and Webb; Messrs. Herbert Smith & Co.

CARDIFF'S POOL OF DEATH.

FLOWERS THAT LURE CHILDREN.

DIVER'S SEARCH FOR BODY.

Efforts to recover the body of eight-years-old Lily Manley, who fell into Maindy Pool, Cardiff, when picking flowers, have so far failed, says a Home paper.

Mr. David Skere, an expert diver, made two descents into the dark and slimy waters, but could not find the body.

He expressed keen disappointment that he could do nothing more, adding:

"I am convinced that no diver on earth could do so. I was in pitch darkness, a foot beneath the surface. The water is just like coal."

I reached the bottom, nearly 50ft. from the surface, and in doing so I sank up to my armpits in slimy mud. I had to fling my arms out flat and signal to the surface to prevent myself sinking completely.

To reach the water I had to sink through a stratum of refuse and mud.

Service At The Pool.
The father of the drowned child was a tragic figure as he stood watching the attempts to find the body.

Should further attempts to recover the body by grappling prove futile a funeral service will probably be held near the pool.

Residents in the district describe the pool as the death spot of Cardiff. Already it has claimed nearly a dozen victims, including 9 children, and during the last 12 months the Cardiff Corporation has endeavored to fill it in with refuse. This has settled on the surface, giving it a deceptively safe appearance, the refuse being covered with fresh-looking grass and fringed with flowers which children, in spite of repeated warnings, endeavour to pick.

LEVEL-CROSSING CRASH.

DYING MAN'S CRY OF "SHOOT ME."

The story of the level-crossing accident at Shepreth, near Cambridge, when an L.N.E.R. express ran into a motor-lorry, was given at the inquest held by Colonel J. Lyon, the county coroner, on Leonard Harry Sparkes, aged 23, of Mill-road, Cambridge, the driver of the lorry, and Richard Henry Brown, aged 23, the fireman of the express.

Mr. Ronald Richard Morgan, of Cambridge, a clerk at the East Anglian Cement Works, Shepreth, said he was walking along the line towards Shepreth Station when he noticed the express approaching. He added:

"I stepped aside to let it pass, when I saw that a lorry was being driven out of our works across the line. The lorry driver apparently did not notice the train. He reached the up line when the express was about thirty yards away."

"The driver of the train blew his whistle and before he had a chance to put on his brakes he hit the lorry. I could see nothing then but a cloud of dust thrown up from the line."

"I noticed the express come charging through, swaying terrifically. It jumped the rails, turned over, and dragged along for about another fifty yards—where I had been standing."

Engine Driver's Injuries.

Mr. Morgan added that the driver of the express was badly scalded about the face. He would not leave the scene of the accident, and there was great difficulty in getting him to the hospital.

It was Sparkes's duty to open and close the gates. The gates were open about 20 minutes before the lorry left, but he did not know who opened them.

Mr. William Baker, a labourer, who helped to pull Sparkes out of the lorry, said he kept repeating, "Oh, mother, put me out of my misery—cut my throat—shoot me." Colonel Lyon, summing up, said: "I think you will come to the conclusion that the driver of the lorry, Sparkes, either in neglect of his duty or otherwise, caused the accident. I do not think there is any legal blame attaching to anybody."

The jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death in each case, and added a rider that it would be advisable if the East Anglian Cement Company would introduce some system whereby their customers could be piloted over the level crossing.

THE BONELESS KIPPER.

Machines for boning herrings are now in operation at Fleetwood. The demand for kippers without bones is now so large that another machine is being erected to cope with it.

REVOLUTION IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

DOCTORS TO BE CALLED TO THE SICK.

NEW LEADERS' MOVE.

Noted leaders of the Christian Science movement have prepared a public announcement approving a policy of co-operation with medical science which may effect a revolution in Christian Science practice.

Christian Scientists who follow their lead will no longer scruple to call in the aid of a doctor, instead of relying exclusively on faith and on mind discipline.

The considerable number of deaths among Christian Scientists, whose zeal for hard-and-fast principles outran their discretion to the extent of spurning medical assistance in cases of grave illness, has caused the leaders of the Christian Science Parent Church to discourage such folly.

"New Spirit" Church.

The "Christian Science Parent Church," which represents the "new spirit" in the movement, and is a flourishing organisation with branches in Great Britain, America, and elsewhere, has now broken away from the old conception of Christian Science principles, and is urging its followers that the teaching of those who are opposed to invoking the services of medical men is based on a misconception.

Mrs. Bill, the leader of the Church in England, has drawn up a statement, which is to be published, stating the case for co-operation between Christian Scientists and the medical profession. Her manifesto has the approval of prominent American Christian Scientists.

This repudiates the idea that the calling in of a doctor involves any disloyalty to the Church or to the teachings of its founder, Mrs. Eddy. Hitherto Christian Scientists have been officially discouraged from seeking medical aid, and often a qualified medical man has been summoned only in the last extremity, or when there was a probability of an inquest.

Mrs. Bill now asserts that there is no reason for stretching Christian Science principles to these lengths. She points out that Mrs. Eddy gave clear permission in her manual to a member to seek the aid of a qualified medical man, and herself resorted to drugs for relief from pain.

"Important Effect."
Mrs. Bill's pronouncement is bound to have an important effect on Christian Science practice in England," said one of her followers to a Daily Express representative.

"It will mean, for instance, that Christian Scientists, who include many men and women of great wealth, will no longer feel obliged to refrain from contributing to hospitals or supporting medical science in any other way."

"Christian Scientists will now be encouraged to put themselves in the hands of qualified medical men, so that the doctor can co-operate with the spiritual faith of the patient where the power of the mind is not yet sufficiently advanced to deal with the situation alone."

The new announcement is, in effect, a realisation that the triumph of mind over matter is not always a practical proposition in our present stage of development."

HEART TRAINING FOR DANCERS.

DANGER OF STRAIN.

A period of training for people taking up dancing, so that the heart may gradually become accustomed to the strain, is advocated by a London medical man. A sixty-year-old woman recently died after a fox-trot in a Ramsgate ballroom.

"The body of an athlete requires long and careful training, and in the same way to stand up to any great strain the heart requires long and careful training," the doctor told a reporter yesterday. "To take up dancing late in life or after a more or less sedentary existence and go full speed at it is quite enough to knock the heart out."

Anyone who wants to take up dancing should do so slowly and gradually. First a couple of dances a night, and so on. There is no reason why old people should not dance, but they should start warily, and train and fit themselves for the unusual and strenuous exercise. Anyone breathless after a dance should stop and see a doctor. Heed the danger signal."

STATE UPHOLDS BARE LEGS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL GIRLS' VICTORY.

New York.
High school girls of San Francisco have won a victory against the old-fashioned proprieties which is causing much tribulation among hosiery manufacturers in the United States.

Scores of them, imitating the hot-weather fashion which has obtained a considerable vogue in New York, appeared in school without their stockings. They were all packed off home by the headmistress, with instructions not to re-turn unless "properly dressed." The girls promptly protested to the City Superintendent of Schools, citing in support of their desire to keep their legs bare the recent ruling by the Attorney-General of California that "cleanliness" is the only requirement of the State in regard to the clothes of public-school students.

The superintendent upheld the girls' protest, disclaiming all responsibility for the headmistress's action.

EXCHANGE RATES.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, Sept. 18th.	
Paris	124.80
New York	4.85 1/2
Brussels	24.90
Geneva	25.20
Amsterdam	12.02 1/2
Milan	92.89
Berlin	20.98
Stockholm	18.13
Copenhagen	18.19
Oslo	18.19
Vienna	34.42 1/2
Prague	18.32
Helsingfors	19.22
Madrid	29.31 1/2
Lisbon	107 1/2
Athens	375
Bucharest	79 1/2
Rio	5.29/32
Buenos Aires	47.11/32
Bombay	1/16.31/32
Yokohama	1/10.25/32
Shanghai	2/7
Hong Kong	1/11 1/2
Silver (spot)	28 1/2
Silver (forward)	29 1/2

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

SEPTEMBER 19th, 1928.	
H.K. Bank	\$1,300 buy.
Do. London	\$1,384 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$233 buy.
Marseilles Bank, A. & B.	\$234 nom.
Do.	\$214 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$231 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$277 buy.
Canton Insurance	\$280 buy.
Union Insurance	\$278 buy, & sa.
North China Ins.	\$146 buy.
Yankee Insurance	\$140 nom.
China Underwriters	\$250 sel.
China Fire Insurance	\$276 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	\$300 sel.
Douglas	\$381 nom.
H.K. Steamships	\$271 buy.
H.K. Tugs	\$2 nom.
Indo-China (Pref.)	\$35 buy.
Do. (Def.)	\$723 buy.
Shall Transport	\$18 1/4 nom.
Waterworks	\$211 buy.
Benguet	\$215 buy.
Kailan Mining Admin.	\$5 1/2 nom.
Langkate (combined)	\$14 sel.
Do. (single)	\$14 sel.
S'hai Explorations	\$14 sel.
Shanghai Loans	\$14 sel.
Do. (new)	\$14 sel.
Trunk Mines	\$178 nom.
H.K. & W. Dock	\$157 buy.
H.K. & W. Dock	\$157 buy.
China Provident	\$35.66 buy.
Hongkong	\$156 nom.
New Engineering	\$15 nom.
Shanghai Docks	\$110 buy.
Two Cottons	\$110 buy, & sa.
Oriental Cottons	\$110 buy, & sa.
S'hai Cottons (old)	\$110 buy.
Do. (new)	\$110 buy.
H.K. Hotels	\$2.65 buy, & 8.70 sa.
H.K. Lands	\$681 buy, & 67 sel.
Shanghai Lands	\$138 buy.
Humphreys Estates	\$15.10 buy, & sa.
H.K. Realities	\$2.35 buy.
H.K. Tramways	\$24 buy, & 24.60 sa.
Peak Tram (old)	\$113 buy.
Do. (new)	\$8.55 nom.
Star Ferries	\$162 buy.
China Light (old)	\$12.40 buy.
Do. (new)	\$12.40 buy, & 12 sel.
Do. (1928 Large)	\$12 buy.
H.K. Electric (old)	\$2.65 buy.
Do. (new)	\$31.40 buy.
Macao Electric	\$381 buy.
Telephone	\$370 buy.
China Buses	\$11 buy.
Singapore Trams	\$18 buy, & 18 sel.
Do. (Pref.)	\$18 buy, & 19 sel.
China Sugar	\$11 nom.
Malacca Sugar	\$17 nom.
Canton Tea	\$24 nom.
Cement (combined)	\$24 buy.
Do. (old)	\$24 buy.
Do. (new)	\$24 buy.
H.K. Ropes (old)	\$5.55 buy.
Do. (new)	\$5.55 buy.
United Asbestos	\$5 nom.
Dairy Farms	\$22 buy, & 22.90 sel.
Watsons	\$144 nom.
Der A Wing	\$20.50 nom.
Lee Crawford	\$21 sel.
Macdonald	\$21 sel.
Singapore	\$24 buy.
Wm. Powell	\$24 buy.
H.K. Amusement	\$24 buy.
H.K. Construction	\$1.33 buy.
H.K. Loans	\$4.25 buy.
H.K. Govt. Loans	\$5.55 buy.
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; sa—sales; nom—nominal.	

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THIS is what Everyone will say at This Time of the Season. No Joyous Party is complete without Dancing, and to do that, A Real Live Wire Orchestra is needed.

Bill Lucas' Dance-O-Patrons Band of Jazz Musicians will provide you with the Latest Dance Music. Open for Engagements at Anytime. Write or phone, always there. PHONE CENTRAL 998, or write to "MIGNON," 213, WARDEN ROAD.

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Sookumpoo,
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The Wing On Co., Ltd. The Sincere Co., Ltd.
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TICKETS—35, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1 & 50 Cts.

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CUTICURA HEALS RASH ON FACE

Spread to Neck and Arms. Pain Was Awful.

"A dry rash appeared on my face and irritated terribly, especially at night. I took no notice of it and gradually it spread to my neck and arms. The pain was awful, and I used to lie awake all night. I had to give up work for two weeks."

"I tried all kinds of ointments but they were of no use. I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and wrote for a free sample. After using I got relief so purchased more, and in a few weeks I was healed." (Signed) Albert Max, 16, Sidney St., Mile End, E. London, Eng.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum for daily toilet purposes.

Send for Ointment, 1d. throughout the world. Free sample each day. Write for a sample. 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1000.

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(L.P.S.)

THE VALE OF WHISKY.

WHERE SMUGGLERS HAD THEIR STILL.

"CHINESE" ROOFS ON KILN-TOPS.

ELGIN, Morayshire.

I went into the Vale of Whisky as a European may visit the shrine of Siva.

Not for me that golden goddess, those soft yellow incantations. But I was well disposed to admire the goddess's temple, or, to leave these Eastern metaphors, to go up the glen and see where good Scotsmen made whisky an 'a' an 'a'.

Somewhat I had always imagined that whisky was compounded at places where sidings were convenient, on the outskirts of towns of some size. Indeed I confessed this to the wise and kindly guide, who, so to speak, showed me over whisky.

"You know, we're very ignorant about quite a lot of things down in England," I said to him.

"Aye!" he said, "aye!" which was not quite the exculpatory answer I expected, but a needed reminder that I was in the latitudes of truth. In any case, I know better now. Whisky, the veritable, the pure, as the French say, is a product of the wilds still, of the still wilds . . . enough of bad puns.

A Sparkling Rivulet.

From Elgin it is a convenient afternoon's journey, in one of these horseless carriages, to the famed Vale of Whisky, to the glen where the Livel flows, for the Livel is an actual river, or rivulet, and a sparkling one at that. This is the country of distilleries, and you pass a number before you come to the parent one in the high hills.

Composed of a series of sheds and a lofty chimney, there would be little to distinguish them from many a factory were it not for the curious roofs, of the recognised Chinese pattern, which cover their kiln-tops. In these, where the malt is dried over burning peat, there must be a broad outlet to the open air and at the same time all entrance for rain must be absolutely excluded. So the eaves of the roof are spread after the Chinese fashion, and look strangely exotic in the Scottish landscape.

That landscape, on the way to Glenlivet, is as lovely and characteristic as you could wish. You come to the broad Spey, whence many a salmon has been won, first passing the celebrated Glengrant distillery, all alone near Red Craig's Pool, over against a scar on the rock-face, in such a romantic corner as seems essential for the making of the liquor.

An Arch Of Whisky.

So on to Rothes, where stands the Bridge of Smiles. At least there are no sighs about it, though few may know it for what it is. It is a narrow green-painted pipe, supported by standards which also carry the electric light, spanning the entrance to the town. Through it, when the distilleries nearby are in full production, the spirit passes to storage-vats, so that everyone who enters or leaves Rothes passes under an arch of whisky. Leakage has never been observed, or if observed has never been mentioned.

By lovely Craigellachie is a fishing-stretch so distinguished that most salmon die there splendidly upon coroneted hooks. Farther on, in the reaches of Carron, five or six distilleries lie hidden as hermitages in woods. It is the heart of the whisky vale. At Glenfarsley, yet another distillery—we are now mounting into untenanted hills—on the edge of the waste, which in the depth of winter must be almost as isolated as a North Cape settlement. Thence over the shoulder of the hill we descend to the tributary Avon's bed. It has a quality enshrined in local rhyme,

The water o' A'an' rins eae deep an' clear
Twa' cheat a man o' a hundred year.

not, as I thought on first hearing this, of a hundred a year. You intend to walk in to your knees and find it comes to your breast.

At the head of the Avon haugh, or Valley, at Ballindalloch is the last police station for fifteen miles. A few miles on the bourne of our journey the famous Glenlivet distillery, which, like the chief of a clan, is called the Glenlivet, stands amid uplands and mountains, 2,700ft. high Ben Rinnas closes such a vista rolling before it as would make an architect long for the implementation as a castle site.

Pact With Revenue.

It is the mountains and moors which have brought it there, where in winter time 20ft. of snow will often bind the road. Both for its inaccessibility and for the quality of the water and peat smugglers had their stills there over a hundred years ago. In the end one of them

(Continued on next Column.)

DOLORES DEL RIO IN LONDON.

FILM STAR'S 600 PERFUMES.

VIVID AND FASCINATING PERSONALITY.

LONDON, August 25th.

Radiant as some tropical bird, with her vivid colouring and raven hair, Miss Dolores del Rio, the film star who arrived in London early yesterday from the United States, came straight from a brief sleep to have an informal chat with a *Daily Mail* reporter.

"The voyage was rough," she said, "and I could not sleep. Yet when I arrived in London, worn out, I found that instead of sleeping my mind insisted on remaining awake and thinking of a hundred different things. I am terribly tired."

She added that before she took up film work she never rose before noon, but now for three years she has risen daily at 6 a.m.

Gleaming Rings.

She sat in a printed black and white pattern edged with emerald, over a brief black skirt, with her slim legs tucked up under her, on a sofa in a flower-decked room. Two severe but beautiful emerald rings gleamed as she moved her hands in expressive gestures.

She lived until the age of five on her parents' ranch, then went with her father to Mexico City and spent eight years in a convent, followed by a visit to Europe and presentation at the Spanish Court. The life of an ordinary society girl of her country bored her.

She married at 18, but dreamed all the while of the stage. No one would listen to her aspirations, and she was teased because she insisted on having dancing and singing lessons.

Kilms she never thought of until Mr. Bert Lytell, the film actor, took Mr. Edwin Carewe to tea at her house. Then for the first time the suggestion was made that she might take up motion picture work. She eventually accepted the suggestion in a spirit of adventure and went to Hollywood for the fun of the thing.

Hates Talking Pictures.

Miss del Rio made no secret of her opinion of the new talking pictures; she hates them. What she likes best, she admitted, is perfume. Everywhere she goes she buys new kinds, each new variety charming her more than the old ones, until she has collected nearly 600 different kinds, to which she will add while she is in Europe.

Exercise she does not care for, except ping-pong. But she keeps up her dancing for the sake of cultivating grace and suppleness.

"I would not play the part of a society girl in a film for anything in the world," she said, "I like to play only poor girls, to wear rags. That's perhaps because my special delight is in a really dramatic role, strong, emotional characterisation—that of a Russian peasant girl, or a gipsy."

So far her favourite film is "Resurrection," in which she thinks she did her best work. Melodious Accent.

Though Miss del Rio speaks English with a noticeable and melodious accent, it is remarkable how large is her vocabulary, her natural choice of the right, though by no means always the expected word. Purely literary expressions she mixes readily with American slang. Her voice, like her whole person, vibrates with energy.

Miss del Rio conveys the impression that she lives only for her work more forcibly than any other of the lovely women who have visited us from Hollywood.

compounded with the revenue and, openly erected his plant, out of which has grown the distillery of to-day in the possession of his great-grandson.

He uses the water of the same mountain burn and cuts his peat from the same mountain bog as his great-grandfather. The sheep will drink, if they will, from the source which later becomes the prized liquid. The only difference is that for the last quarter of a mile from the hillside it is carried in a pipe.

The barley is supplied by the farmers of the lower districts of Moray and Banff. At one period a high quality of Danish barley was at times used, but this has now been diverted to the making of Pilsener Lager, so that whisky and beer are in a sense rivals.

It is, of course, the burning peat which gives to the whisky much of its characteristic flavour. For this purpose the peat used has to be three years old. There are regular peat vintages: it is cut and stored till the three years have elapsed, when it is greyish and dry-looking like wood. Some silvery coke, of a type which hardly discolours the hand to touch, is burned with it.

There are two distillations from the malt. "The whisky comes out of the middle of the second distillation, as you might say," were the words of my knowledgeable guide, I. M. N. JETTERIES in the

(Continued on next Column.)

THREE GIRLS AND A FORTUNE-TELLER.

PING SHAN HIGHWAY ROBBERY CASE CONTINUED.

515 A MONTH SUFFICIENT FOR A GIRL.

The case in which a man and two others who are not in custody are alleged to have robbed an old woman, who has been described as a fortune teller, of \$88 on August 27th on the Castle Peak Road was continued before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

Three young Chinese girls are also charged with being accessories to the robbery.

Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy again prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, while Mr. C. A. S. Russ and Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared on behalf of the man and the third girl respectively.

Mr. Leo d'Almada cross-examined the complainant who said that the second girl who was a distant relation of hers had asked for a loan of \$20 from her adopted son, but it was refused as he knew that she earned \$15 a month and that was sufficient for her.

The driver of car No. 378 said that on the day in question he was stopped by three men and three girls. They hired his car and told him to drive into the town. When the witness went back to his garage after having done this, he met a fellow driver who had also returned from the New Territories and this man informed him of the robbery.

As a result of their conversation they drove to the Po Hing Theatre, Yau-mati, and there the first defendant and the third girl were pointed out to him. He went up to the man and spoke to him, and the girl began to shrink away and suddenly both made off. They were chased and arrested.

After the other driver had corroborated this evidence the case was adjourned until next Tuesday afternoon.

OFFICIOUSNESS AT A FIRE.

COTTAGERS' FURNITURE RUINED BY "HELPER."

People living in Water-lane, Kingston, whose cottages were endangered during the fire at the timber mills of Messrs. Gridley, Miskin & Company, are very angry.

In every cottage but one all the bedroom windows were smashed when furniture was thrown through them into the streets, and yesterday the householders were working strenuously to restore some semblance of order.

Within a few minutes of the outbreak the cottages were filled with people, who, regardless of the protests of the occupiers, pulled the furniture into the street and dumped it into an orchard opposite, after breaking down a fence.

"We should have been better off if the fire had destroyed all the houses," said one woman. "Look at the furniture now—it is useless. People even tore up the linoleum and hammered down the mantelpieces."

Mr. E. F. Barker, who lives in No. 13, Water-lane, the roof of which was damaged by fire said: "I would like to have caught some of the people at it last night. Unfortunately, I was at Norbiton railway station, over a mile away, when I saw the flames, and when I got home, having run all the way, the furniture had been thrown out anyhow. I would like to know who gave orders for this thing. The Superintendent of Police, by ordering everybody but the householders out of the road, did us a very good turn."

Mr. F. W. Cross well said: "The trouble was caused by boogalooism. Nobody cared about anything. My wife's engagement ring even was taken out of the house, and we are still searching for it."

Only one house was occupied in Water-lane on the night in question—that of Mr. Smith, who resolutely refused to let anybody touch his furniture.

Investigations into the cause of the fire, the second within a week, are being carried out by Scotland Yard detectives.

BETTING IN SILENCE.

STREET TOUTS' TRICKS.

DODGING POLICE IN LONDON ALLEYS.

Street betting has increased to such an extent in London since the bets tax came into force that the majority of alleyways and small courts are now used by bookmakers and the armies of touts.

The ramifications of these bookmakers cover acres of streets. Each tout has a corner or doorway where he can receive the betting slips, while others have beats where they watch for approaching policemen or detectives.

In the centre of the organisation is the bookmaker, secure from detection, in an obscure alley.

The network of alleys in the city and other parts of London is so complex that the bookmaker is able to ply his trade on an elaborate scale.

A *Daily Mail* reporter walked round the alleys several parts of London and examined the systems at work. It is not easy to discover them. The backers walk up the alleys reading newspapers or appearing to be unaware of their surroundings, but as they pass a man standing in a doorway or leaning against a wall, they slip pieces of paper into his hand.

Not a word passes, and the tout drops the piece of paper hurriedly into his pocket and looks away from the man who gave it to him.

Paying Out.

Sometimes a backer would utter the one word, "winnings," and he would be directed by the tout to another man standing close by. The backer would walk up to him, give a number or a name—always a nickname—and receive a small white paper packet containing his winnings for the previous day.

As a race was due to start the touts would leave their positions and make their way to another alley where the bookmaker himself was waiting to receive all the bets. This ceremony of passing over the bets was accomplished with amazing speed and in almost complete silence.

Whenever a policeman appeared anywhere near the bookmaker's stronghold the word was passed along by touts, and for a brief spell the system ceased to function.

Birmingham is another town where the street bookmaker is as active as ever.

In several other towns, however, a decrease of street betting is reported. At Northampton, for instance, several bookmakers have given up business and entered other occupations. Others have abandoned horse racing for dog racing, but owing to slackness in the shoe trade betting is far from brisk.

At Bristol also police-court proceedings for street betting, which once were almost a daily occurrence, are now rare.

At Liverpool, where the convictions for street betting last year were 464, compared with 589 the year before, the decline in street betting is said to be partly due to the heavy fines now inflicted.

INDIAN LOVE DRAMA.

FOREST FIRED TO ENTRAP ELOPING GIRL.

TORONTO.

A thrilling story of a forest fire started by a jealous North American Indian to entrap his sweetheart, who was fleeing with another man, is told by Capt. Roy Maxwell, Director of the Provincial Air Service, who has just returned from the North-West Ontario outpost.

The Indian lived in the wild country of Lake Savant, northwest of Lake Nipigon. When his sweetheart eloped with another brave of the tribe he trailed her until they came to a great forest which stretches northward. He fired a line of trees so that the wind should fan the flames to consume the whole forest and thus overwhelm the lovers.

Deputy Ranger Berrett, of the Ontario Forestry Service, who was near, was able to control the fire before it gained a hold. He then pursued the incendiary, who eluded him, and returned to Lake Savant.

His boasts of his cleverness came to the ears of Government rangers, who arrested him and an officer of the Royal North-West Mounted Police was sent by aeroplane to bring the prisoner to civilization.

The Indian was sentenced to 90 days' imprisonment.—*Central News.*



THE THRILLING NEW TECHNICOLOR FILM

The VIRGIN QUEEN A Romance of Queen Elizabeth and Sir Walter Raleigh.

AT THE QUEEN'S TO-DAY TO SATURDAY

Advance Booking for Dress Circle Daily From 11 A.M.

Times & Prices

At 2.30, 5.10 & 7.15 . . . \$1.20, 80 cts. 60 cts. & 40 cts.
At 8.20 . . . \$2.00, \$1.20, 80 cts. & 50 cts.
Servicesmen in uniform 50 cts. to Back Stalls and 40 cts. to Front Stalls at all performances.

THE REVIVAL OF A FAMOUS PICTURE!

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GREAT SCREEN EPIC

BIRTH OF A NATION

WITH

LILLIAN GISH

HENRY B. WALTHALL AND MAE MABSH

A picture which has been acclaimed an artistic triumph wherever it has been shown!

AT THE WORLD TO-DAY TO SATURDAY

SPECIAL TIMES AND PRICES

Interpreter 2.30 & 6.30.

Orchestra 9.15.

A THRILLING and dramatic story of the methods of the

"Third Degree" told with startling realism!



AT THE STAR TO-DAY TO SATURDAY

Continuous 2.30 to 11.15.

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EVANS' PASTILLES are a sure

shield against all winter ailments of Sore Throat, Cough and Cold. Their antiseptic vapours penetrate into the innermost cavities of the nose, throat and chest, killing all germs and quickly soothing the inflamed organs.

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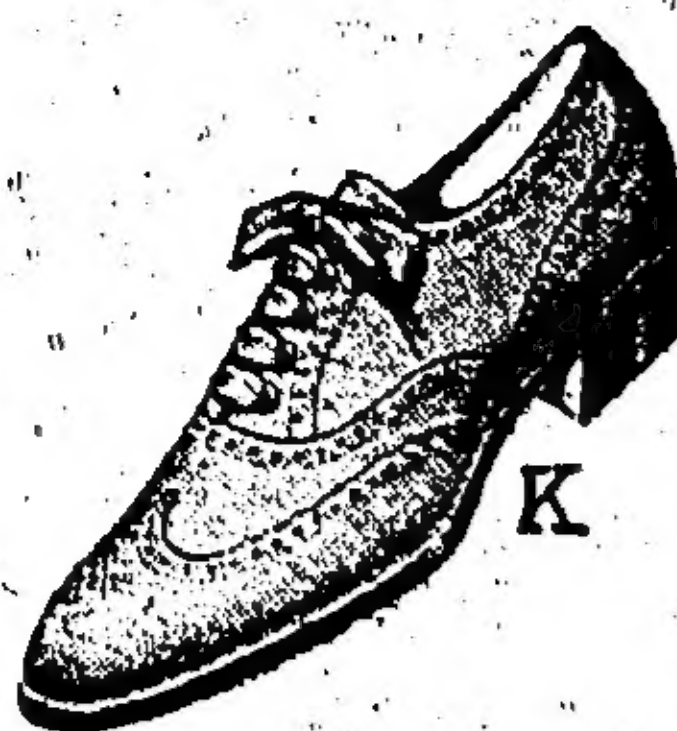
ANTISEPTIC THROAT

Pastilles

ANTISEPTIC THROAT

Pastilles

Why K "Plus" fittings Fit



Instead of expecting your foot to conform to a stock shaped shoe, the makers of K Shoes have provided a special range of fittings for feet of individual shape. They are called K "Plus" fittings and they have heel parts one fitting narrower than the foreparts.

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GREEN VALLEYS THAT
DEFY MODERNITY.

ISOLATED WOMEN OF A
BYGONE AGE.

Each day that brings winter nearer increases the isolation of the little moorland farms which are scattered in the rare fertile valleys of Exmoor. They are cut off from the outer world. They can be approached only by long stretches of rough tracks, often little better than bridle paths, which may be turned into the beds of mountain torrents by a few hours of rain.

It is an area in which petrol is powerless. The most adventurous of cross-country motor-cars turns up its radiator in despair long before it reaches one of those remote homesteads. A tank might do something—or it might find a patch of unfathomable swamp and be engulfed, as Carver was in "Lorna Doone."

Exmoor has not changed since the days of Blackmore told in his immortal tale, in spite of the modern traffic which hustles along the road from Porlock to Lynton. It watches the passing of the traffic with amused, unconcerned eyes, and turns again to contemplate the sweep of the purple land which rises to Dunkery, or falls to the green valley of Oare, and knows that it is not changed, that it cannot be changed.

The Old Ways.

Exmoor is the fortress, possibly the last fortress in England, of the old things and the old ways, simply because it is calmly impenetrable to modern transport, utterly untouched by the bulk of those modern developments which, we of the outer world have come to regard as the necessities of life. And the women of Exmoor are wise with the wisdom of their great-grandmothers, skilled also as Jan Ridd's mother was skilled, and as the long generations before her had been skilled.

You may stand on any of the high points of Exmoor and see in every direction the smooth sweep of that purple land. You may think that to walk to the horizon will be a simple stroll. A quarter of a mile's following of the track between the heather and the whortleberry scrub brings you to the verge of a deep, sudden valley, its sides a tangle of dwarf oak, with a swift stream laughing its way between the boulders below. You realise in that moment that there are probably a dozen such hidden valleys between you and the horizon which seemed so accessible a quarter of an hour ago.

Hidden Farm.

Anyone of those valleys may contain a little hidden farm. You come upon them without any kind of warning. At one moment there is before you nothing but the rolling expanse of the moor; a few steps and you are looking down on a secure and sheltered homestead.

You come, one imagines, from the world of gas or electric, or at the very least coal-heated ovens. You come from a home in which a hot bath is available day or night; you come from a place whose immediate needs can be supplied by a tradesman round the corner who will heed a telephone call. You come to a world which knows nothing of such matter of fact comforts as these.

The moorland farmer has skill which is only surpassed by the skill of his wife. He will breed his sheep and cattle and grow his corn—and he is also his own admirably competent butcher and miller, just as he is an expert at the making of cider, and an adept in all the arts of the gardener.

His Wife.

But for sheer achievement he must give place to his wife. The making of butter and cheese, the smoking or salting of the home-bred, home-killed meat, the cooking of meals—including luscious cakes—in a cauldron over a peat-fire (since the great bread oven is not heated more than once a week) and the handling of the thousand domestic problems without one of the ordinary resources of the modern world—all these she accomplishes in her quiet, leisured fashion, as though it was the most ordinary performance in the world.

"I didn't know much about it at first," one of them said to me. "I had lived in Taunton until I married, and I did not understand farm life. I did not even know how to make butter, and I could not think how to bake or roast without an oven. But I found out."

Uncomplaining.

She was turning the pages of a women's magazine, pages full of intriguing accounts of vacuum cleaners and all manner of gas and electric gadgets to ease the lot of the housewife. I asked her if she would not like to be within reach of all these, not to speak of the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HOW HILDA SHARP SWAM THE CHANNEL.

15 YEAR OLD NURSEMAID.

HOPE OF RECORD SPOILT
BY TIDE.

Dover, August 24th.

Miss Hilda ("Laddie") Sharp, the 15-year-old London nursemaid, swam the Channel to-day, landing three miles west of Dover. She accomplished the feat in 14 hours 35 minutes—only 20 minutes longer than the record set up by Miss Edenie, the American girl, in August 1923. She is the youngest person to have accomplished the feat, and it was her first attempt.

Miss Sharp, who is a very sturdily built, pretty blonde, with close cropped hair, set out from Cape Grizet at 12.30 this morning at 1.1 handed at 3.48.

The last stages of her swim were watched by between 200 and 300 motor-boats, tugs, and pleasure steamers, and by scores of people lining the cliffs. For nearly an hour they cheered and urged her on encouragingly.

When she left the water she seemed somewhat exhausted and fell into the arms of her trainer, Mr. Jabez Wolfe, and, after walking a few steps on the shingle beach, she collapsed and sat down.

A moment later her brother, Leading Seaman Sydney J. Sharp, of H.M.S. Dundalk, who is stationed at Chatham, kissed her and she seemed to regain strength. "Bravo, 'Kid'!" he said, "you have done well."

After about 2 minutes on the beach Miss Sharp went in the tug to Dover. She seemed somewhat tired and kept repeating: "I am disappointed not to have broken the record." It was not swimming the Channel I wanted, but I wanted to make a new record. However, with luck I hope I shall be able to try it again."

A Bad Patch.

Mr. Jabez Wolfe said: "Miss Sharp started off at 23 strokes to the minute, and kept up the same steady pace for 3 hours, and it looked as if she would have two or three hours to spare on Miss Edenie's time. By noon we were within 4 miles of Dover, and then the tide turned and carried us out towards Folkestone. She finished up at 32 strokes to the minute, which she maintained steadily for the last four hours."

About 3 hours before the finish she had a bad patch, and begged of me to let her come out, but I said, 'Come on, Laddie, you can do it.' She replied, 'All right,' and did not speak until we touched the shore. She is a wonderful swimmer."

Thirty-five Witnesses.

The swim took place under the auspices of the French Swimming Association and under the direction of Mr. "Joe" Costa.

There were also 35 witnesses on board, including Mr. T. W. Burgess, the Channel swimmer, and Mrs. Console.

Mrs. Console said: "Laddie" was the most lightest-hearted swimmer who had ever made the attempt. Once when the cliffs began to slip away Laddie asked: 'Is there any beach in England?' but Mr. Wolfe always replied: 'Come along, Laddie, you'll soon be there,' and she just got down to it."

A Merciful Haze.

After a bath at Dover Miss Sharp appeared to have completely recovered. She said:

"It was a lovely night when I started, and the sea was very calm. I did not notice any difficulty from the darkness, but simply kept on swimming without noticing the passing time."

It was very tiring when at 10.30 this morning we were only three and a half miles from Dover, but fortunately a merciful haze hid the cliffs from me, and I did not know that I was being carried down Channel. I just kept on swimming without knowing where I was going. It was rather amusing to hear the people in the tug playing the banjo and waltzing and singing songs. Once my right knee gave me so much trouble that I thought I should have to give up, but my trainer told me that I must go on, and I obeyed."

I am returning to Cape Grizet to-night, and if the conditions are favourable I may make another attempt. All I want to do is to break the record."

Miss Sharp left in the tug after 6 o'clock for Cape Grizet, and on the journey affidavits were made in the boat by people who had witnessed the swim.

Mr. Costa has been on 49 attempts and five successful swims.

telephone, a doctor who is not obliged to cover the last two miles of his journey to her home on foot, and a grocer who is compelled to send his goods to her house on horseback. She shook her head.

"I'm used to it all now," she said, "and it is quiet here. I don't think I could ever bear to live in a town again."

I left her, standing in her doorway, looking out over the still waters of the moor. H.L. in the Daily Express.

LODGERS AND LANDLADY.

COMPLAINT THAT THEY
WERE LOCKED OUT.

MISSED A TRIP TO
AUSTRALIA.

At the Summary Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Jacka. Mr. and Mrs. A. Howarth, of the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, sued Mrs. L. R. Castellan, of No. 24, Queen's Road Central, for damages.

Mr. H. C. Macnamara was for Mr. and Mrs. Howarth, and Mr. Leo D'Almada, jun., instructed by Mr. Leo D'Almada, senr., for defendant.

Before the case was opened the Judge gave leave for the writ to be amended so that defendant's name would read Mrs. L. R. Young as she had married shortly after the writ was issued.

Mr. Macnamara said that the facts and the law concerning the case were simple. He was surprised by the formidable library of legal works which his friend had brought with him.

Mr. and Mrs. Howarth took a bedroom and private bathroom at Mrs. Young's flat, No. 24, Queen's Road, for \$65, for one month (August), at \$65 prepaid; meals consumed to be charged 50 cents each.

On August 14th, Mr. Howarth said he was going to Australia at the end of the month. Mrs. Young then asked Mrs. Howarth if she were going to pay any compensation in lieu of notice. Mrs. Young asked for \$32.50 but Mrs. Howarth refused to pay as she had taken the room for the fixed period of one month.

On August 27th Mrs. Young said that she intended to take proceedings. Mr. and Mrs. Howarth were away that night and next morning when they returned to Mrs. Young's they found they had been locked out and forcibly prevented from getting their baggage. They went to the Police, then to the bailiff at the Supreme Court, then to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist (who informed them they were acting for Mrs. Young) and then to Messrs. Deacons who advised them to pay the \$32.50 under protest.

After "a lot of trouble," their property was returned to them on August 29th. The \$32.50 was subsequently returned by Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist.

No distress warrant had been taken out by Mrs. Young. Hers was a lodging-house and there was no lien on the goods of a lodger.

The sum of \$32.50 had been claimed by Mrs. Young as damages for breach of an alleged contract by Mr. and Mrs. Howarth to take the room on a monthly tenancy. Mrs. Young was not justified in shutting them out and detaining their goods. Further, her conduct very seriously aggravated the case against her.

Advised To Break In The Door.

Mrs. M. Howarth giving evidence said that when she refused to pay the \$32.50, Mrs. Young threatened to take out a warrant. When they were locked out on the morning of August 28th, they were unable to change their clothes until midday on the following day. Her husband asked Mrs. Young for their luggage, but she replied that they could not have it until the money had been paid. She also said that she had a distress warrant against them.

They had to cancel their journey to Australia because they could not get their luggage and because they were delayed in concluding certain business. They went to live at the Palace Hotel on August 29th and were staying there until the 28th of this month, having paid \$200 in advance.

In answer to Mr. d'Almada, plaintiff said that when the arrangements were made, her husband was present, but Mrs. Young was in the dining room. The arrangements were not discussed in the dining room.

The bathroom was supposed to be private, but in fact it was a general bathroom. If she had known that the bathroom was not private, she would certainly not have taken the room. She did not make any complaint, because she was, soon leaving.

Plaintiff denied that Mrs. Young mentioned that she would require a month's notice or rent in lieu of notice. Witness agreed that Mrs. Young had given up her own private bedroom and bathroom for her (plaintiff). Mrs. Young also offered to buy a chest of drawers, but witness told her not to buy anything.

Mr. Howarth was then called. He said that when he went to the police about being locked out, he was advised to get a big hammer and smash the door in. He estimated that he was out of pocket to the extent of at least \$50 as the result of the trouble. He found that no distress warrant had been issued.

A Canceled Passage.

Mr. Howarth was then called. He said that when he went to the police about being locked out, he was advised to get a big hammer and smash the door in. He estimated that he was out of pocket to the extent of at least \$50 as the result of the trouble. He found that no distress warrant had been issued.

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MANCHURIA AND JAPAN'S SURPLUS POPULATION.

DISCUSSED AT U.S.A.
CONFERENCE.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.

The international aspects of Japan's surplus population were discussed at a general conference at the Institute of Politics here. Japan must maintain her present status in Manchuria even though she has no wish to annex it, several speakers declared; although they insisted that emigration offers no permanent solution of Japan's problems of overpopulation.

Prof. Roderick D. McKenzie, leader of the conference, said Japanese experts are unanimous in asserting that emigration will not solve Japanese unemployment. Japan's yearly increase of population is almost 700,000, while the number of all nationals living abroad as the result of 75 years of emigration does not equal that. Even so, he added, the general outlook for Japan is better than for England.

Chinese Crowd Into Manchuria.

Japan has given up the hope that Manchuria will be a region for surplus population, George H. Blakeslee, professor at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., said. After 23 years of control there, only about 150,000 Japanese are in the territory, and the Chinese are now coming in at a rate of between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 a year. Japan, in the opinion of the speaker, does not wish to annex Manchuria. The Chinese, however, are suspicious.

"Manchuria promises for years to come," he said, "to be the great danger spot in the Far East." "The United States feels an interest in the Far East which it does not feel in Europe," he continued, "and it will co-operate with other Pacific and Far Eastern Powers, as at the Washington Conference, when it did not co-operate with the same Powers in settling similar issues in Europe."

CINEMA NEWS.

"THE THIRD DEGREE."

Some remarkable new tricks of the camera and screen technique can be seen in "The Third Degree," at the Star to-day till Saturday. A mysterious murder involves Jason Roberts, the hero in the picture in a "third degree" inquisition, and although entirely innocent of the crime, he is forced to confess, the condemned man's life is saved by a last minute reprieve. Dolores Costello, who made a memorable debut with John Barrymore in "The Sea Beast," is the leading feminine player.

Mr. d'Almada:—Actually Mrs. Young did buy this chest of drawers for you and that was because you had agreed to a tenancy from month to month!—No.

Their luggage consisted of four trunks and six suit cases. They packed on August 17th, but did not intend to leave on that day.

Mr. d'Almada:—It would have been quite possible to have got your luggage on board between August 29th and 31st!—It may have been, but it was not convenient.

Could you tell us why the Palace Hotel made you pay in advance?—Because it suited me.

A Canceled Passage.

Mr. Howarth was then called. He said that when he went to the police about being locked out, he was advised to get a big hammer and smash the door in. He estimated that he was out of pocket to the extent of at least \$50 as the result of the trouble. He found that no distress warrant had been issued.

Judgment was reserved.

THE TURKEY'S GHOST.

MYSTERIOUS VISITOR TO
LITHUANIAN CONSULATE.

TERRIFIED COOK.

KAUNAS, Lithuania.

Do turkeys have ghosts? This engaging question has excited the entire city of Kaunas, especially the diplomatic colony, who deny such a possibility.

Against them are arrayed their servants and the Lithuanian population, who are excitedly discussing the drama which occurred in the garden of the British Consulate here.

Mr. Leonard Parrish, the British Consul, is a chicken fancier and keeps a small flock of White Leghorns. The Consul thinks there is something entrancing in a flock of white chickens moving over a bright green lawn.

Many others in the diplomatic colony are of the same opinion; for a walk through the paths of the garden to watch the chickens proves a pleasant recreation after an odorous day in Kaunas where, quoting the lines of a Lithuanian poet, "The pigs mander down the street, safe because they're Kosher meat."

But Mr. Parrish also had a turkey, and when his son arrived from England for a visit the turkey, suffered the fate of the fatted calf.

Shrieks From The Kitchen.

From the kitchen, where the cook was preparing the turkey for the oven, came a series of shrieks which startled the neighbourhood.

The family rushed to the rescue. The agitated Lithuanian cook continued to shriek and pointed through the window. There on the lawn was strutting about a white turkey.

Mr. Parrish, to calm the cook, went into the garden and tied a cord around the foot of the albino turkey and fastened it to a tree. Inquiries among the neighbours, and even advertisements in the papers, failed to find the owner.

The cook will have nothing to do with the turkey, which is getting appetisingly plump through the administrations of Mr. Parrish's family. The cook claims that the turkey is the ghost of the one she killed. The population supports her claim.

FATAL FIRE CAUSED BY A MOUSE.

MAN'S PROMPT ACTION
PRAISED AT INQUEST.

How a mouse was indirectly responsible for a fatal fire was revealed at an inquest held at Westminster on Catherine Coulthard, aged seventy-one, a widow, of Rutland Street, S.W.

It was stated that Mrs. Coulthard was in bed, and hearing a mouse in the room, became alarmed. She lit a candle and left the door open in order that the cat might come in. She fell asleep, and was awakened by fire, the candle having come in contact with the curtains. George Helling, living in the same house, said he was awakened by screams, and saw the reflection of flames. He rushed to Mrs. Coulthard's assistance, put out the fire, and wrapped her in a blanket.

Death was attributed to heart failure, accelerated by burns, and Mr. Ingleby Oddie, the coroner, recording a verdict of "Accidental death," commended Helling for his prompt action.

IN WEST RIVER DISTRICTS.

HEAVY HAND OF TAX COLLECTORS.

MANY SEARCHES, ETC., BY THE WAY.

[FROM A CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

DOSING, September 15th.

Militarists and politicians at Canton or Nanking may have beneficent plans for the reconstruction of their country, but people in places like Shuihing, Dosing, and other West River districts in Kwangtung only face daily the tax collectors and opium or other monopolists as the representatives of the Government. The acts of the soldiery and the "likia" officers are charged to the account of the ruling party in the country and the Nationalist party is not regarded with the enthusiasm that is sometimes claimed for it by supporters native and foreign.

Searches by the police, by the soldiery, and by the tax assessors are the constant experience of those having to travel up the River. After leaving a hotel at Hong Kong for a river trip up to Wuchow, officers of the Hong Kong Police inspect one's luggage to guard against the possession of arms and in connection with the Piracy Prevention Act. When the steamer passes Wangmoon, the Chinese Customs come in to do their duty. On reaching Hohow at Samshui, the nuisance really begins.

BUSY JACKS IN OFFICE.

At Hohow, before one's luggage may safely and legally reach the shore, one has to pass the regular Customs inspectors, who assess the 2½ per cent. luxury, and numerous other local taxes, and also secret service men of the preventive corps, men authorized to prevent the smuggling of salt and opium. At Shuihing, Takking, and Dosing, there is no Customs duty to be bothered with but other collectors are to be found, and in many cases, one has to pay taxes amounting to more than the value of one's property. The worst of it is that when a tax assessor has made his decision there is practically no appeal, and in any case no one would take the trouble of doing so. Before one's appeal got to the higher authorities, the goods seized would be lost or damaged and the plaintiff, subjected to all kinds of insult and indignity at the hands of the common type of petty officials who have been responsible for bringing discredit on their party.

AN INTERESTING COUNTRY.

Apart from these little inconveniences the West River trip is well worth making. Though the water may look red on account of the muddy bottom, the green hills on both banks with village temples and pagodas here and there make the scene most attractive and it is unique in China. Passing a modern steamer may be seen wheelboats turned by the leg power of men and women—often all members of the owner's family being hard at it—and there are varied types of sampans and junks amid steam and motor launches.

Now-a-days one may travel comfortably between Hong Kong and Wuchow, or Canton and Wuchow, on well-built and equipped small steamers. Several companies, including the Kwong Wing Co., Ltd., have regular services of fast and high class steamers provided with saloon accommodation, electric light and fans, and fitted with wireless. The state and dining rooms are all that could be desired. The maximum charges for a single trip from Hong Kong to Wuchow should not amount to more than \$20, this including \$10 for fare and \$7.50 for meals for two days on board ship. Leaving Hong Kong at 5.30 in the afternoon of the first day, one should get to Wuchow by noon the third day, including a half day at Hohow, where one can have a run ashore.

The steamers only stop long enough at Shuihing, Takking, and Dosing to load or discharge cargo and passengers and, unless assured that there will be more than one hour's stay in port, through passengers usually do not go ashore, but one can easily spend the time bargaining with hawkers for local productions.

Currency used on board usually corresponds to that of the port of immediate sailing. Coming from Hong Kong, Hong Kong currency is demanded, but coming from Wuchow, one may pay the fare in Kwangsi currency, which amounts to 90 or 70 per cent. Hong Kong, or in Kwangtung local coins which, in turn, are higher than Kwangsi by 25 to 30 per cent.

THE DESOLATION OF CHIHLI-SHANTUNG.

1,800,000 FEWER PEOPLE.

LOSS OF \$200 MILLION IN WEALTH.

"Everyone knows that the militarists are a danger to the nation but it is not so well-known that the militarists in Shantung and Chihli have brought more misery to these provinces than has been inflicted by others of their type in different parts of the country, says Shun Pao, a leading vernacular paper of Shanghai.

"The militarists in Chihli-Shantung not only ravage the territory of others; they have brought desolation on the unfortunate people under their own jurisdiction." Foreigners, living in the district, have recently reported that the population of these provinces has been reduced, during the last four years, by no less than 1,800,000 souls. Property has been damaged to the amount of \$200,000,000. Domestic animals, such as oxen, horses, mules, etc., have diminished by 200,000, and more than 50,000 people have perished of hunger. From this we see that the wealth of these two provinces has been reduced by half. It is true that a small part of this destruction has been due to unavoidable, natural causes but by far the greater part has been due to havoc wrought by militarists. And, in spite of all this these Generals do not care but are scheming again to plunge the provinces into war and rekindle the smouldering embers of unrest. Is it that they suppose that Chihli-Shantung has not suffered enough that they must add to the already unbearable calamity?

"Anciently, Hsiang-yu destroyed the empire of T'ien Shih Hwang-ti and was, in turn, conquered by the founder of the dynasty of Han. At the end of his resources, he was offered passage in a ferry across the Yellow River, where he might have recuperated his shattered forces and renewed the struggle. But he turned away, saying, 'I have led to their death 8,000 of the youth of those eastern counties and have no face left to look upon the old people whose sons have perished.' The militarists have sacrificed a hundred times the number of men who fell under Hsiang-yu but they have no shame in looking on the faces of their parents. What kind of hearts have these men got?

Ravaging Their Own Homes.

"Now, though the leaders of military forces in Chihli-Shantung act thus contrary to all right and reason, it is no matter for surprise. What is remarkable is that the rank and file of their armies are still content to sacrifice themselves in following them. The recruits for the armies that are destroying Chihli-Shantung are all natives of those provinces. They were born and bred there and their homes and their friends are still there. If they but thought of the thousands of li of wasted lands, the hundreds of desolate towns and market places, would they have any heart to continue fighting? When the leaders of these leaders have shot their last bolt and lost in the struggle they will gather their possessions and flee to some foreign concession or they will escape across the sea and die in a distant land. But will they carry their defeated troops with them? No, indeed. And what will then become of these scattered soldiers, who have been already proclaimed rebels and are outlaws from their homes? Who, I ask, are these military leaders who still delude themselves and insist on further sacrifices? Alas! for the doomed armies of Chihli-Shantung. Alas! for the foolish people of Chihli-Shantung."

ROUND THE POLICE COURTS.

CAR DRIVER REFUSES FARE.

AT KOWLOON MAGISTRACY.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning before Mr. W. Schofield, a Chinese driver of a public motor-car was summoned for refusing a fare, by Mr. E. D. Shank, manager of the Hong Kong Excavation and Pile Driving Co.

Defendant pleaded not guilty. He said that Mr. Shank had offered \$1 as fare to Kowloon Tong, but he refused as he thought it was too little. He asked for \$1.80, but complainant refused.

It appears that on Tuesday night Mr. Shank and his wife entered the car which was waiting for hire outside the Star Ferry. The driver had asked for \$1.80 to take them to Kowloon Tong and Mr. Shank replied that he did not care how much he paid provided he got home. The car did not move and the driver did not answer when Mr. Shank spoke to him. Mr. Shank then appealed to the police constable on duty to take the man into custody. He refused to give any explanation in the charge room.

In the Court next morning the driver explained that on a previous occasion he had taken Mr. Shank from the Kowloon Cricket Club to his home and only received \$1. His master at the garage had scolded him and told him that if at any other time he had Mr. Shank as passenger he should arrange for at least \$1.50 before starting.

The Magistrate remarked that it appeared to him that defendant had refused on this occasion on the ground that last time he had not been paid enough.

He added: I can see no reason for your action. Your proper course of complaint if your fare was not sufficient was to object in the proper manner.

The case was remanded for 24 hours, so as to allow the driver's solicitor to attend court to give evidence.

AT CENTRAL MAGISTRACY.

TAI TUNG DISTILLERY AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday morning, the licensee, the accountant, and the distillery foreman of the Tai Tung native distillery, appeared before Major C. Willson to answer the following summonses:—

(1) Unlawfully distilling molasses mashes from certain kongs; (2) failing to keep a record of molasses distilled; (3) removing fifty jars of wine without a permit; and (4) removing eight jars without a permit.

Mr. H. A. Taylor appeared for the prosecution and Mr. M. K. Lo represented the defendants.

On the application of Mr. Taylor, a remand of one week was granted by the Magistrate.

The defendants and another distillery foreman were charged recently before Mr. R. E. Lindsell with conspiracy to defraud the revenue and found not guilty.

ANOTHER POLICE GRUDGE!

A Chinese who was charged with hawking without a licence made the usual complaint that the constable who arrested him had a grudge against him.

Defendant said that he was lighting a cigarette, but had hardly put the cigarette into his mouth when the Indian constable rushed up to him wrapped his arms around him, and accused him of hawking. As a matter of fact the two trays of fruit did not belong to him at all.

A fine of \$5 was imposed, the defendant having had a previous conviction for a similar offence.

PRISONER DIES IN VICTORIA GAOL.

CANCER IN THE LIVER.

ONLY SECOND CASE ON RECORD IN CHINA.

An inquest was held at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon into the death of Leung Loi, a Chinese prisoner at Victoria Gaol, who passed away on Tuesday at 8.30 p.m. in the Prison Hospital. Mr. R. E. Lindsell acted as Coroner and was assisted by a jury, who returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

Assistant Chief Warder A. Calvert gave evidence to the effect that the deceased was admitted to the Victoria Prison on June 20th, 1927. The deceased was sentenced to five years' hard labour at the Criminal Sessions for possession of stolen property. He died in the Prison Hospital on Tuesday at 8.30 p.m.

Medical Evidence.

Dr. A. Cannon, Medical Officer in charge of Victoria Gaol, said that the prisoner first came under his observation on June 23rd, 1927, three days after his admission. The deceased was suffering from slight constipation, but after examination was found fit to do the ordinary industrial labour. On July 17th, this year, the deceased complained of slight pain in the chest and although his heart was found to be in good order he was detained in the Hospital for three days after which he went back to work. During the first half of this month the deceased had a cough and was still suffering from constipation. However, he appeared quite well until two days ago when he was admitted to the Hospital in a collapsed condition. "E.O.S." treatment was given to the deceased and he rallied slightly.

On Tuesday morning, witness said, he made a thorough examination of the deceased and found that his liver was somewhat enlarged, but the spleen was normal. "This was very important," said witness.

Relapse Followed By Death.

Acute inflammation of the liver was generally due to Cancer or Tuberculosis. It was obvious that the liver was diseased but his condition was too weak to permit an operation. "Even so," said witness, "the symptoms and signs were too uncertain to justify an operation."

A Mass Of Cancer.

Witness made a post-mortem on the body next morning and found the cause of death to be due to myocardial degeneration, cancer of the liver and secondary growths of small size in the kidney and lungs. The heart was practically worn-out, and had apparently been attacked by other disease.

Witness remarked that this was only the second case on record in China of a Chinese suffering from cancer of the liver. "The deceased's liver was a mass of cancer which is remarkable as the deceased at no time complained of pain." Only once the prisoner had said he was suffering from a slight pain which was effectually eased by morphia.

"You would expect a person with such a growth to suffer very acute pain for a long time."

The Coroner asked witness if any operation or special treatment would have saved the deceased.

The Medical Officer replied that it was reported lately that similar cases had been successfully treated with the aid of X-ray and other modern appliances. Such treatment might possibly have prolonged the life of the deceased, but he doubted if it could have cured him.

The jury without retiring returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

AN AMERICAN OPTIMIST ON CHINA.

PEACE AND UNITY.

TREATY REVISION "THE REAL PROBLEM."

The news published yesterday from our Swatow correspondent and the account in another column of conditions in the West River District are an eloquent commentary on the excellent sentiments and happy optimism with which Mr. Marc T. Greene expresses himself in that well-known U.S.A. publication the *Christian Science Monitor*. Writing from Nanking he says:

Now that the military triumph of the Nationalist Party is complete, with a degree of accord existing among the leaders that promises to make the task of unification easier than had been expected, the outstanding matter engaging the attention of all factions is that of revision of the unequal treaties with the Western powers. A new Government has been established in China; or is on the point of being established, with which the powers can deal with confidence in its integrity as well as in its permanence.

That being the case, the Nationalist Party takes the stand that no excuse exists any longer for dalliance in the matter of the multilateral treaties, that the time is at hand for revision in a degree in accord with China's self-respect as a nation and that the spirit of justice and fair play toward China which is generally believed to exist throughout the Western world should move the powers to an immediate manifestation of a willingness to take up seriously the matter of the treaties.

Treaty Revision Sought.

From the start of the Nationalist move northward more than two years ago treaty revision has been the main objective, for treaty revision will mean that China at last takes her place among the nations of the world. First, however, it was necessary to drive out the usurpers, the ex-bandits and the military adventurers. Until that was accomplished no reasonable person, Chinese or European, could expect the powers to treat with China on equal terms.

The new Government, of course, hopes for recognition presently, for it feels that its achievements, the degree of unanimity which now exists among its various factions, the character of the men it has selected to direct it and the very obvious friendliness of its attitude toward the powers, justifies recognition. But, recognition or not, every faction in the entire Nationalist movement is urgent for immediate consideration of the treaty matter above all other things.

The party council has just issued a statement, supplemented by another by Dr. C. T. Wang, the new Foreign Minister, in which its aims and purposes and its attitude toward the West are again set forth. Several days before Dr. Wang and Finance Minister T. V. Soong had made practically the same statements in conversation with me in Shanghai. Both feel strongly on the matter of treaty revision and they consider that the first real problem of reconstruction.

China's Progress Aimed At. "Our fundamental policy," declares the Foreign Minister, "should be internal improvement. Reorganization of industries and the spread of education must be the primary considerations in order that China may progress with the rest of the world in happiness and prosperity and contribute her share toward the promotion of world peace. We hope that our friends among the other nations will offer us sympathetic assistance in our efforts, first by releasing us from the restrictions of multilateral treaties, and, second, by giving us material aid. In return for that we believe that a self-determining, self-confident and well-ordered China will contribute to the peace and well-being of the entire world."

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We have just received the new season's shipment and shall be pleased to show you without obligation to purchase.

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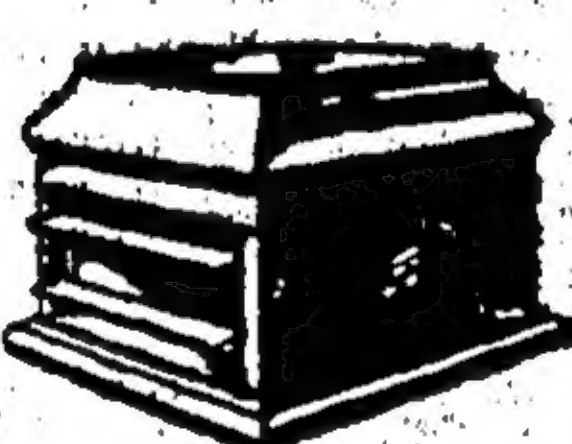
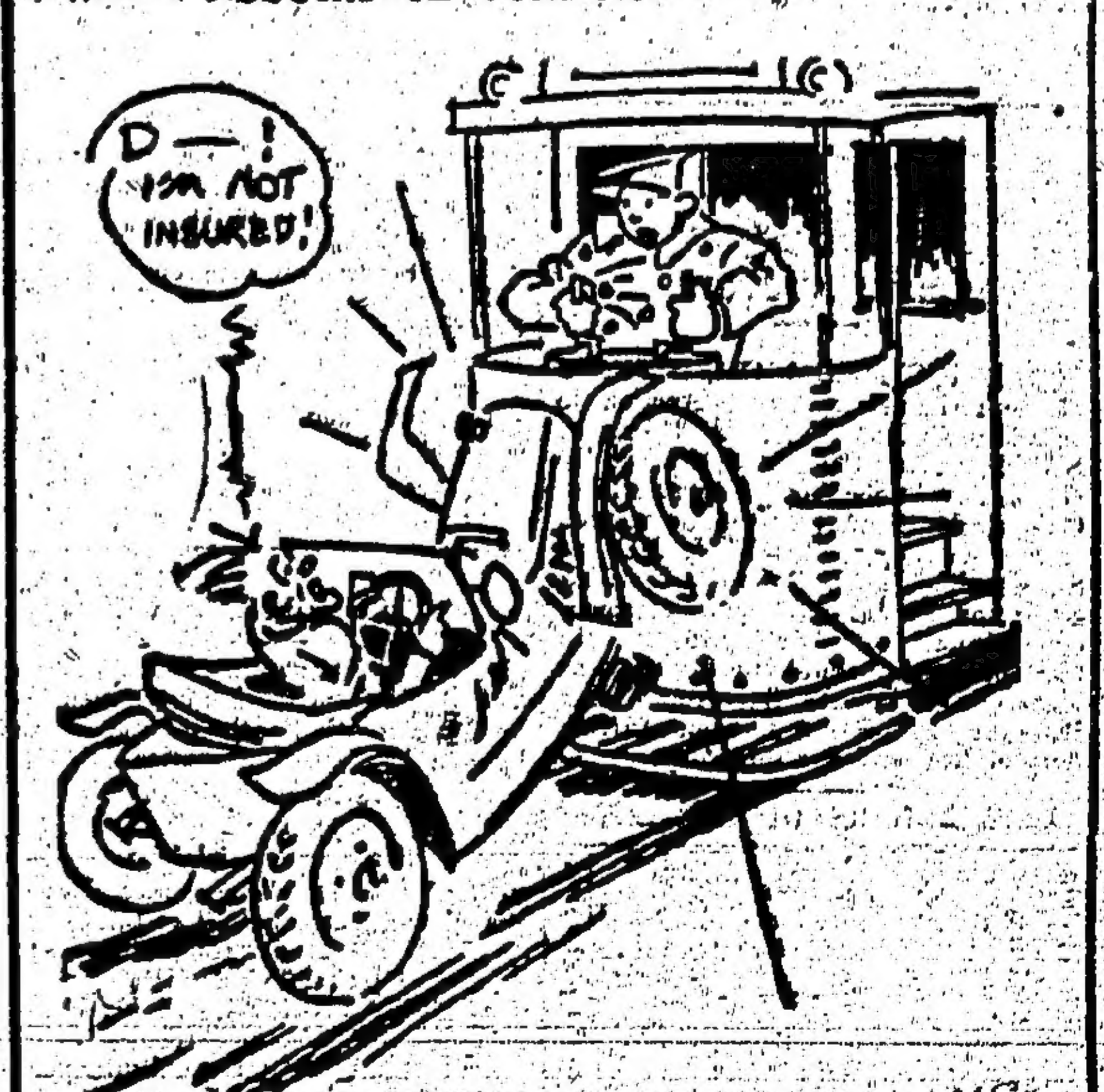


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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD., OF DENMARK.

HONG KONG STATION.
CURRENCY CHARGES ON TELEGRAMS.

SENDERS of Telegrams are hereby notified that from the 1st OCTOBER, 1928, until further notice, the CHARGES FOR TELEGRAMS will be collected at the Rate of Dollar 0.42 to equal Franc 1.00.

E. JESSEN,
Superintendent.
Hong Kong, 20th Sept., 1928. [6731]

THE INTERNATIONAL RACE & RECREATION CLUB OF MACAO, LTD.

HOLDERS of the UNDRAWN TICKETS in the MACAO CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES are requested to communicate with THE INTERNATIONAL RACE & RECREATION CLUB OF MACAO, LTD., MACAO.

CARLOS DE MELLO LEITAO,
Chairman, Board of Directors.
Macao, 20th Sept., 1928. [6732]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.
PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF REINERT CALDWELL RICHARDS OF CORKHAVEN ST. MAWES IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of the Provisions of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1927, made an Order Limiting the Time for Creditors and Others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to 15th OCTOBER, 1928.

DEACONS,
Solicitors for the Administratrix,
1, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hong Kong. [6733]

H.K.V.D. CORPS.

PROMENADE CONCERT

(Under the Patronage of H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT) will be held on

VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND
on
FRIDAY, 21st SEPT., 1928,
at 9.15 p.m.

BAND OF 1st BATT.
THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGT.
(By Kind Permission of Lt.-Col. H. C. POWNALL, D.S.O., M.C. and OFFICER IN CHARGE)

TICKETS of ADMISSION: \$1.00
(Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform: 50 Cts.)
Obtainable at
VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS &
ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD. [6727]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 24th DAY of SEPTEMBER, 1928, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shamshuipo, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1893, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sub-Registries	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Acres, Roods, and Perches	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	New Kowloon Island, Lot No. 1108, Junction of Kowloon Street and Shek Kip Mei Street.	As per sale plan	About 5.90	26	4019

INTIMATIONS.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO. (1918), LTD.
NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Circular Letter dated 23rd April, 1928, whereby an Offer was made to the Shareholders of the Company of One Additional Share for Every Five Shares held by them on that Date, the Directors of the Company have resolved that the Latest Date for Acceptance of the Offer of the said Additional Shares will be 1st OCTOBER, 1928, after which Date any Share for which applications are not received on or before 1st OCTOBER, 1928, will be disposed of by the Directors for the benefit of the Company.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hong Kong 18th Sept., 1928. [6719]

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the SIXTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 21st and on MONDAY, 22nd OCTOBER, 1928 (Weather Permitting), may be obtained at the Race Course, Hong Kong Club, and CAUSEWAY BAY STAMENES. Entries will CLOSE at 12 O'clock on SATURDAY, 22nd SEPTEMBER, 1928. [6686]

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Scrip Certificates—Dated 9th July, 1892, for 50 Shares numbered 7155/7233 in the Name of MESSRS. GEORGE KING & CO., of SYDNEY, and 2507 for 10 Shares of MESSRS. LUOY ELIZA KING and MESSRS. GEORGE CHATFIELD KING, FRANK EDWIN DIXON and CHARLES STUART KING, Executors of the Will of ROBERT JOHN KING (Deceased), have been LOST, and should the Same not be produced before the 15th OCTOBER, 1928, NEW CERTIFICATES will be issued to the said MESSRS. GEORGE KING & CO., and MESSRS. LUOY ELIZA KING and MESSRS. GEORGE CHATFIELD KING, FRANK EDWIN DIXON and CHARLES STUART KING, Executors of the Will of ROBERT JOHN KING (Deceased), and No Transaction taking place under the Old Scrip Certificates will be recognised by the Office.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.,
General Agents.
Hong Kong, 18th Sept., 1928. [6723]

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. Y/92 for Twenty Shares, 24 Per Share Paid Up, Numbered 118130/118149 in this Society standing in the Name of CHEO YIK TONG of SHANGHAI, has been Declared LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming the said Certificate will be CANCELLED and a NEW CERTIFICATE for the said Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 14th Sept., 1928. [6718]

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME.

NEILLAGE BROWN, of Hong Kong, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that in consequence of our desire to conform with the Names of Similar Vessels owned by us, I have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the Ship "TAIKOO MING" of Hong Kong, Official Number 137876 of Gross Tonnage 35.21 tons, Register Tonnage 33.94 tons, heretofore owned by TAIKOO SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD., 8, BILLETTS SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4, for the Permission to Change her Name to "YENTAI" and to have her registered in the New Name at the Port of Hong Kong as owned by CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Any Objections to the proposed Change of Name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hong Kong within Seven Days from the appearance of this Advertisement.

Dated at Hong Kong this 12th day of September, 1928.
(Signed) NEILLAGE BROWN. [6716]

"THE PEAK FLATS."

SITUATED within Two Minutes' Walk from the Train Station and overlooking the Southern Side of the Island. Ready for Occupation.

Five-Roomed FLATS and Six-Roomed FLATS with all Modern Conveniences, Drying Rooms and Out-houses, Two Lifts. Apply to—

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FLAT in CARMARVON BUILDINGS, KOWLOON, 5, ROOMED HOUSE in MURDER AVENUE, KOWLOON.

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TO LET.—Furnished, Five-room FLAT, MAX ROAD LEVEL, For One Year, From 1st DECEMBER 1928.—P.O. Box B-43. [6273]

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TO LET.—On FRUIT BURY, B.C. STREET, One-story Detached HOUSE suitable for Office or Residence. Flush System with Modern Sanitary Convenience.—Apply: C. M. KARANGIA, 21, F.C. SHAMKIN. [370]

FOR SALE.—STANDARD, 2 Seater, Good Running Order.—Box 369, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [369]

POSITION WANTED.—AMAH. European leaving Colony recommends Amah with Peak Experience for Position as Wash Amah or Baby Amah. Please write Box No. 371, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [371]

BIRTH.

SHEWELL.—On September 18th, at the Peak Hospital, to the wife of F. J. SHEWELL, a son. [372]

Hong Kong Office: 11, Lee House Street.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, SEPTEMBER 20th, 1928.

GERMANY AND THE RHINELAND.

ALL of us hope that the negotiations for the evacuation of the Rhineland will be brought to a successful conclusion. As long as foreign troops occupy portions of Germany they will constitute a perpetual irritant to the peace of Europe. Germany will remain dissatisfied until the last foreign soldier has left her territory. The rights and wrongs of the matter are not at the moment under consideration. We know what France felt when she ate the bitter fruits of her defeat in 1870 and we can perhaps imagine our own feelings if foreign garrisons paraded each day at Dover, Portsmouth and Alderhot.

Germany has settled down to the payment of Reparations under the Dawes Scheme and there is little fear of any form of defaulting. The occupation, it is argued, has been prolonged by early troubles in that direction and by the *vide* *fize* of many German people that they had won the war. But the war has now passed into history and no one wants to prolong old-time bitterness. A Commission of Verification and Conciliation is to deal with the demilitarized zones and it is gratifying to see that M. BRIAND himself suggested that this Commission should not be of a military nature. Herein he showed another example of his fine statesmanship. Military men, with very few exceptions, have not been the happiest negotiators of the peace which they have won. It was von MOLTKE, with his eye on the strategic value of Strasbourg and Metz who insisted on the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine against the better judgment of BISMARCK who visualised with deeper insight the restless population round those fortresses and the implacable resentment of France. Marshal Foch with similar limitation of vision demanded the line of the Rhine as the natural border

INTIMATIONS.



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of France disregarding of the German population on the Western bank. It is to be hoped that a final settlement has now been made of the centuries old dispute regarding the Eastern boundary of France.

Lord CUSHENDUN again presided over the proceedings with a firmness and tact that alone made progress possible, especially with Herr MUELLER, who is new to the Geneva atmosphere, in place of the more placid Herr STASSERMAN, to whose statement the whole of Europe is indebted. The British representative found it necessary, however, to express a word of warning. Great Britain cannot accept any financial agreement under which she is allotted less than what she already pays to America on her War Debt. Great Britain has virtually renounced for herself her claim to the great sums advanced to allies, but she does require from them and from Germany sufficient to square the heavy tribute due each year to America for money which that country advanced to the Entente powers in their hour of need. Nor does Lord CUSHENDUN consider it should be permissible again to approach America on the subject of War Debts. That question has been thrashed out and the answer was decisive. America is strictly entitled to her money, and sees no reason to relinquish her claim. No doubt it would be better for Europe if Reparations could be liquidated with the restoration of full prosperity to devastated areas and international war debts cancelled, but America's help was

badly needed eleven years ago and the bill has still to be met. When economic confidence is fully restored in Europe by the settlement of political disputes the liquidation of the Old World's debts to the New will not be the formidable project that it now appears.

Three cases of enteric, two Chinese and one Indian were reported on Tuesday.

Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., have received a telegram to the effect that Miss Cecilia Hansen will give a final concert on September 24th.

Holders of undrawn tickets in the Macao Champion Sweepstakes are requested to communicate with the International Race and Recreation Club of Macao, Ltd., Macao.

The Bands and Drums of the 1st Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment, 2nd Bn. K.O.S.B., and 3/15th Punjab Regiment will carry out combined practice at Shamshuipo Camp at 8.30 in the morning on Friday and again at the same time on Monday.

Owing to the large number of entries for the South China Command aquatic sports which will take place at the Victoria Recreation Club on Friday and Saturday, the time of starting on the first day will be 1.30 p.m. instead of 2 o'clock. There will be no children's races on the first day.

Addressing the students on prize day at Epsom College, England, recently, Lord Riddell said there was a Chinese Emperor who, on coming to the throne, made a most sagacious law to the effect that any one who during his reign referred to any previous period as being better than the existing should at once be beheaded. Lord Riddell strongly deprecated ill-informed critics stating that the rising generation of Britons was inferior to its forbears.

While the name of the Costa Rica port of Punta Arenas is still fresh in the minds of those who read our law reports, it is worth mentioning that this place is regularly visited every year by ships loaded with Welsh coal. The Pacific Railway of Costa Rica obtains all its fuel supplies from Wales. The locomotives burn patent fuel, and the Company favours one particular brand, the Crown patent fuel. About 10,000 tons is annually set out to Punta Arenas from Cardiff, and two ships a year are chartered each carrying about 5,000 tons. The railway is controlled by the Government, and contracts are usually called for the supply of the fuel.

The two new British destroyers, *Ambuscade* and *Amazon*, recently arrived at their respective home ports after the most notable cruise ever undertaken by vessels of this description. During four months they have been practically all round the continent of South America. Whilst there is nothing remarkable in the fact that these vessels of about 1,000 tons should be able to cross the Atlantic, the interesting feature of the performance is the manifestation of fuel endurance which enabled them to make it. At Jutland, Admiral Jellicoe was worrying as to whether his destroyers would last out. True, they were steaming at full blast, whereas the two new boats crossed at economic speed, but the difference in oil consumption would not represent anything approaching the difference between the hundreds of miles covered by the Grand Fleet destroyers and the thousand miles traversed by the new craft. It is believed that the *Ambuscade* and *Amazon* could run from the English Channel to Gibraltar at their utmost speed.

Mr. Hoover's campaign speech at Newark, N.J., gives no hope to Japan of any change in regard to the admission of immigrants to the United States. The Japanese Government has been advocating the inclusion of disputes about immigration among the items covered by the Japan-American Arbitration Treaty, which lapsed last month, but is being revived. In the treaty which has just lapsed, immigration disputes were excluded out of deference to the American view that they are domestic issues, but the Japanese Government desires to get them included in the revised treaty. The Japanese take the view that the immigration problem is at once a domestic issue and an international question, and in proof of their contention point to the fact that this question is dealt with as an international problem in the League of Nations Covenant. At a recent Cabinet meeting, General Tanaka, Premier and Foreign Minister, reported that the American Government had conveyed its wish to the Japanese Government that as all treaties must be ratified by the Senate, the Japan-American Arbitration Treaty should be allowed to lapse on August 23rd, when its term expired, and that the question of revision should be held in abeyance until the next session of Congress. The Premier said he desired to do as the American Government wished in the matter, and there, for the time, the matter rests.

Honolulu has been celebrating the discovery of the Sandwich Islands by Captain Cook 150 years ago, and the British Admiralty took steps to remind the world that it is a British seaman whom the Americans were commemorating. The cruisers *Cornwall* and *Duncan* were at Hawaii for the celebrations, while the Australian Navy Board sent the *Brisbane* there. The bicentenary of Captain Cook's birth came round this month, and a destroyer was detached from the Atlantic Fleet to lie off Middleborough from September 7th to the 11th, as being the nearest she could get to Marton, where Cook was born.

The moral of recent auction sales in London seems to be that nobody should ever destroy anything, especially if it is written or printed. Sooner or later it is sure to make some descendant "easy or rich," as the Spectator said of planting trees. Take the little library of forgotten novels read by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and carefully preserved by her and her pious posterity including Lord Harrowby, who has now sold them. They fetched £3,500 at Sotheby's, a price which had relation rather to their original ownership than to their bibliographical value. At the same time there are signs that people are beginning to collect eighteenth century fiction, simply because it is scarce and, at present, cheap. At the same sale there were some high prices for manuscripts and modern first editions. Even allowing for its historical interest, £860 for a letter from Abraham Lincoln dealing with emancipation is a big figure. But there is evidently no limit to what America will pay for "Americana." Nor can it be complained that fifty-six lines of verse in the autograph of the first part of the late Sir Edmund Gosse's library, also sold at Sotheby's, produced a total of nearly £10,000. Modern first editions, many of them with "association" values, were the staple of the collection, the Hardy items being especially desired. Thus the thirty-page manuscript of "Wessex Folk" ran up to £740. The "littery gents" of the future will, no doubt, provide for their families by exchanging their first editions with each other, carefully autographed, of course.

The announcement in a London cable that the Royal Aero Club is to investigate claims as to who made the first aeroplane flight in England is a strange piece of news. Three months ago a dinner was given in London to celebrate the first flight made in England (June 8th, 1903) by Mr. A. V. Roe. This function was organised by members of the Royal Aero Club, the Royal Aeronautical Society, and the Air League of the British Empire, so it is to be presumed a careful inquiry was made before deciding who was to be invited as the principal guest. Sir Charles Wakefield presided at this gathering, and in proposing the toast of the evening said they had assembled to pay long overdue honour to a man who had left his mark on world aviation. Mr. Roe had become famous in spite of that characteristic handicap of true genius—modesty. Mr. Roe first began to turn his thoughts towards the science of aeronautics as far back as 1902, and from then onwards his ambitions had been centred upon mastery of the air, and his influence upon aviation had been decisive. By 1907 he had built his first full-size machine after very successful experiments with power-driven models. In the following year he fitted an Antoinette engine on no British engine were in existence. He built an all-British machine with a British engine in 1908, believed to be the first all-British aeroplane. His brother, Mr. H. V. Roe (who was also present) shared his faith, and in 1910 A. V. Roe and Company was formed. Two years later he produced the first totally enclosed aeroplane. Then, in 1914, came the world-famous "Avro," or 504 type. Of the part played by this wonderful machine during the war both for operations and training no praise could be too high. It brought down the first Zeppelin, and in November, 1914, carried out the memorable raid upon the Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen. Mr. A. V. Roe, responding to the toast of his health, said that it was while at sea and after he had spent fascinating hours watching albatrosses gliding majestically with motionless wings, that he became convinced that it was possible to construct an aeroplane. It is certainly surprising now to learn that the Royal Aero Club has set up a special committee to decide who made the first flight in the British Isles. Evidently there are men who dispute Mr. Roe's claim to that honour. If there is any ground for such a claim, it is unfortunate that the question was not definitely decided before the public dinner last June.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.30 p.m., stated—
Pressure remains highest to the north of Japan and is relatively low in a trough extending from Indo-China to Guam.
Local Forecast:—N.E. winds, fresh, fair.

DAMAGES FOR WRONGFUL ARREST.

LEAVE FOR APPEAL GRANTED.

TAIPO FISHERMAN'S CASE.

The Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, and the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice P. JACKS, sat as an Appeal Court yesterday to hear an application for leave to appeal by Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., against the judgment delivered by Mr. Justice P. JACKS at the Summary Court on Thursday last, in the case in which a fisherman of Taiipo sued three others for wrongful imprisonment.

In the case, it will be recalled, a fisherman, who was represented by Mr. A. el Arenili, sued Cheung Tai Kwai, master of a fish stall at Taiipo, his *johi* and a Chinese detective for wrongful imprisonment. Plaintiff was awarded \$300 damages by the Puisne Judge at the Summary. Mr. G. S. Hugh Jones, who represented the master of the fish shop and his *johi*, applied for a stay of execution saying that he would lodge an appeal against the decision.

Instructed by Mr. Hugh Jones, Mr. Alabaster yesterday applied for leave for appeal against the judgment. After reading the full text of the Puisne Judge's judgment given last Friday, Mr. Alabaster quoted authorities in support of his contention that since the evidence showed that the arrest was made at the initiative of Inspector Watt, of the Taiipo Police Station, who had since retired on a pension that officer was solely responsible. The two defendants had merely pointed out the plaintiff. The Puisne Judge, Mr. Alabaster said, had found in his judgment that the detective was acting under the instructions of the Inspector. It was no trespass in law for anyone to point out a person to the constable who made the arrest. The order to arrest the plaintiff was given by the Inspector to the Chinese detective before the two defendants went with the detective to point the man out. His Lordship after consultation with the Puisne Judge, granted the application for an appeal.

ARMY COURTS MARTIAL.

TWO K.O.S.B. PRIVATES FOUND GUILTY.

TO UNDERGO DETENTION.

Two soldiers belonging to the regular Garrison were recently tried by District Court Martial for various offences. The charges against them, finding and sentences promulgated by the Court are as under:—

Pte. John Thomson, 2nd Bn. K.O.S.B., was charged on three counts: (1) offering violence to his superior officer; (2) striking his superior officer while in execution of his duty; and (3) escaping from custody. The Court found the accused guilty on all charges and sentenced him to undergo detention for 120 days. The G.O.C. confirmed the sentence, but remitted 25 days of the detention awarded.

Pte. Peter Johnson, 2nd Bn. K.O.S.B., was charged on two counts: (1) striking his superior officer while in the execution of his duty; and (2) resisting an escort whose duty it was to have him in charge. Accused was found guilty on all charges and the sentence of 112 days' detention awarded by the Court was confirmed.

KWANGTUNG MAGISTRATES.

RULES AS TO QUALIFICATIONS.

The Department of Civil Affairs has drawn up a set of ten rules governing the appointment and dismissal of magistrates, says the Canton Gazette. These rules have been forwarded to the Committee of Reconstruction for discussion and consideration, and if approved, will then be submitted to the Branch Political Council for sanction.

According to the rules the term of service of a magistrate will be three years. As to qualifications, candidates for these posts must be members of the Kuomintang, and must be graduates either of universities or schools above the grade of Higher Special School. Candidates must also have passed the higher Civil Examination held by the Party Government, and must either have served as a Recommended Civil Official for at least one year, or as an Appointed Civil Official for over three years.

Dismissals will be warranted on the following grounds: 1. Acting against Party Principles; 2. disobeying the orders of the higher authorities; 3. accepting bribes. Negligence in the performance of duty, or contravention of the laws, will render a magistrate liable to punishment according to the penal code.

END OF THE NORTHERN STRUGGLE.

CHANG TSUNG CHANG ASKS FOR ALLIANCE
WITH NATIONALISTS.

SUCCESSFUL FENGTIEN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

GOVERNMENT LEADERS PROCEED
TO NANKING.

The trouble in the north between the Chihli-Shantung forces under Chang Tsung Chang and the Manchurian and Nationalist troops appears to be over. Early *Reuter* reports merely state that Chang Tsung Chang has surrendered and his troops are being disarmed. From other sources it appears that he made known a desire of embracing Nationalist tenets, and put forward this proposal to General Pei Chung Hsi. Pei Chung Hsi, while refusing to accept the proposition, has promised to give it his consideration.

Chang Tsung Chang's change of view has however clearly been prompted by the extremely threatening position in which he finds himself. In spite of his rather sensational gains of the last few days, his ultimate position has obviously been hopeless and counter attacks by the Fengtien leader Yang Yu Ting have been successful. Nevertheless, Nationalist preparations, such as the despatch of a bombing plane to aid Pei Chung Hsi, show that this latest move has been unexpected.

The leaders of the Government have followed Chiang Kai Shek to Nanking to take part in the ceremonies of inauguration of the new Government. Japan meanwhile is waiting for a pronouncement from the new Government before taking any action.

REPORTED SURRENDER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MUKDEN, Sept. 18th.
General Yang Yu Ting reports that the Chihli-Shantung forces, after some days' fighting, have surrendered and are now being disarmed.

CHANG TSUNG CHANG'S
CHANGED VIEWS.

(Wah Tsai Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 19th.
A surprising report from the North says that General Chang Tsung Chang issued a circular telegram on Monday declaring his intention to pay allegiance to the Nationalist Government and to accept the "Three People" Doctrine. He even added that he was willing to support General Chang Hsueh Liang. He also requested General Chang to depose General Yang Yu Ting.
General Chang Tsung Chang's personal representative went to Tangshan last night for the purpose of conveying his sincere wish to ally himself with the Nationalists. General Pei Chung Hsi did not accept his proposal of surrender, but promised to consider it.

A FLANKING MOVEMENT.

(Tsun Wan Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 19th.
According to a Tientsin report General Yang Yu Ting, a Fengtien general who is directing operations against General Chang Tsung Chang's troops, is reported to have carried out a successful flanking movement with the result that over 10,000 Shantung troops and a big haul of ammunition were captured. General Yang Yu Ting is making Chiawangtsao his base of operations.

BOMBING PLANE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, Sept. 19th.
The Military Council yesterday despatched a bombing plane to assist Pei Chung Hsi's forces against the Chihli-Shantung troops.

SUPPORTING THE TROOPS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, Sept. 19th.
The vernacular papers report that Chiang Kai Shek has ordered the Changlu Salt Commissioner through the Finance Ministry to furnish \$1,600,000 before the mid-autumn festival for the expenses of the Nationalist troops in the Peking and Tientsin areas.

MINES NORMAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, Sept. 19th.
The mining area around Tangshan is now quiet and all the mines are working normally. Coal trains are running more frequently to Tientsin.

OVERDUE RETURN.

(Tsun Wan Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 19th.
Marshal Yen Hsi Shian, whose immediate return to Peking has frequently been reported, is still staying at Tientsin, northern Shansi, where he is busy engaged in the suppression of bandits and the pacification of Northern Shansi, Chahar and Suiyuen.

JAPAN'S THREE
PRINCIPLES.

POLICY IN MANCHURIA.

TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OSAKA, Sept. 19th.
Hamaguchi, leader of the Minseito, speaking at a party meeting here, "declared that there were three principles upon which Japan's China policies must be constructed. Firstly, he urged them to give China every opportunity to ensure internal peace and unity. Secondly, he advocated earnest co-operation with China for the realization of the legitimate aspirations of the Chinese people, and thirdly, he demanded the safeguarding of Japanese rights and interests in China through legitimate means."

He laid special emphasis on the necessity of knitting together relations between the two countries based upon economic interdependence.

In Manchuria.

Hamaguchi, elucidating his first point, the ensuring of internal peace and unity in China, expressed disapproval of the advice given to the Young General, Chang Hsueh Liang of Manchuria, to put off throwing in his lot with the Nationalists. He considered such advice useless and ineffective.

The Leader of the Opposition, however, did not mince matters when he declared a determination firmly to hold Japan's position in Manchuria, regardless of what political regime may afterwards be set up there. At the same time he strongly refused to "charge Japan with trying to set up an independent state or protectorate."

Hamaguchi pointed out that it has been persistently and consistently Japan's fixed national policy to uphold China's territorial integrity. In proof thereof he instanced the treaties from the first Anglo-Japanese Alliance down to the Washington Nine-Power Pact, signed in 1922.

STRIKE IN BATAVIA'S TIN
MINES.CHINESE COOLIES AS
AGITATORS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BATAVIA, Sept. 19th.
One striker has been killed and two seriously injured in a fight with the police at the Biliton tin mines. Eight policemen and five strikers were slightly injured at the same time. The trouble was due to the influence of extremist elements among newly recruited Chinese coolies. Police reinforcements are en route from Batavia and the strikers are now resuming work.

COMMUNIST CELLS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHANGSHA, Sept. 19th.
The military yesterday raided a Communist cell at Shachow near Changsha and several arrests were made.

A message from Amoy states that another Communist cell was raided by the military yesterday morning. Five were arrested and several boxes of Communist literature, propaganda and material were seized. A strict search is being conducted by the military for other cells which are reported to be active in Amoy.

U.S. MARINE COMMANDANT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Sept. 19th.
Colonel H. C. Davis, the United States Marine Commandant at Shanghai, has been ordered to San Diego. Lt. Col. Kilgore is taking over the command.

NOT ENOUGH PAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Sept. 19th.
It is reported that the official sent to pay off the 48th Army at Paoying on the Grand Canal has been killed by the soldiery. The scale of pay was on the basis of \$3 for the Hunanese and Hupehese, and \$11 for the Cantonese.

SMITH ATTACKS
HOOVER.

FARM RELIEF QUESTION.

STATE DECISION ON
PROHIBITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OMAHA, Sept. 19th.
Al Smith, who is now touring the middle west in an effort to win the support of the disgruntled Republican farmers, attacked Hoover for his opposition to the Government policy of relief to grain growers. He declared that he stood "for the principle" of the McNary-Haughen Bill, which President Coolidge twice vetoed as unconstitutional.

Governor Smith promised to appoint a non-partisan commission to enquire into the farm relief question if elected.
Referring to prohibition he said this was a matter for the decision of individual states.

WINDMILL PLANE'S
ACHIEVEMENT.AUTOGIRO CROSSES
CHANNEL.

SPANISH INVENTOR.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

SENIOR Juan De La Cierva, a well-known Spanish aviator, to-day made a flight across the English Channel in a most remarkable machine which he has invented.
It is an aeroplane of the autogiro or windmill type, and he has been recently engaged in a tour of Britain, exhibiting his invention, and flying from place to place. He now intends to exhibit it on the Continent.

To-day's flight across the Channel was his most daring adventure yet, and it was accomplished with great success. Starting from Croydon, he crossed the Channel from Lympne to Cape Grizet and landed at St. Ingelvert, near Boulogne.

Flaps Its Wings.

The spectators of the flight were greatly interested in the performance and in the machine, which presented a very strange appearance alongside an Air Union liner and a Moth aeroplane which escorted it.

The auto-giro machine, which Senior De La Cierva has invented, combines the features of a helicopter, or vertical ascent machine, and the ornithopter, or machine that flaps its wings like a bird. In the parlance of the aerodrome, it is a windmill plane.

Heading For A Crash!

It does not glide into the air, but makes a dart upward after only a short run, and when it descends it comes down so straight that the airman gets the sensation of heading for a crash.

It is thought by experts that this sensation will require a great deal of experiment and research to overcome.

Senior De La Cierva afterwards took off from Boulogne for Paris where he was given an official welcome on completion of the first trans-Channel flight on an autogiro plane.

Vertical Ascent.

The machine is of completely unorthodox appearance, and is fitted with a 200 horse-power engine which is capable of maintaining the plane in flight at a speed of 100 miles per hour.

The inventor gave a series of exhibitions in Paris showing his plane's ability to ascend and descend almost vertically.

REDEEMING DUTCH LOAN.

BUDGET SURPLUS TO BE
USED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HAGUE, Sept. 19th.
Presenting the Budget, which shows a surplus of 8,000,000 florins, to Parliament to-day, the Netherlands Finance Minister announced that the \$40,000,000 loan issued in New York after the war will be partially redeemed during 1929.

EXPLORING FOR OIL.

LONG-STANDING DISPUTE
SETTLED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19th.
A long-standing controversy between the United States and Holland about the right of their nationals to explore oil-lands in each other's territory has been settled.

The State Department says that from now on the Dutch East Indies will be open to exploration by Americans.

INCENDIARIES IN
POLAND.SOVIET INFLUENCE
SUSPECTED.

THE "IRON HAND."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WARSAW, Sept. 19th.
The police have arrested a number of men who are alleged to be members of a terrorist organization, the objects of which are stated to be incendiarism of the houses and crops of wealthy landowners on the eastern border of Poland.

Most of the victims are known to be opponents of the Soviet regime, and the organization is supposed to be closely connected with the "Iron Hand Association," which in turn is said to receive orders from the Soviet State Political Police.

COLOSSAL DAMAGE
AT PALM BEACH.

\$25,000,000 ESTIMATE.

HEAVY CASUALTY LIST.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 19th.
With the partial restoration of communications with the distressed areas in Florida, it is learned that at least 150 people were killed outright and many others injured when the hurricane struck Miami. The great storm which has left such devastation in its wake is now travelling northwards towards Cape Hatteras leaving a trail of wreckage and deaths on the eastern coast of Florida.

Damage in the Palm Beach country alone is estimated at \$25,000,000, while 250 have been killed and thousands injured.

The King's Sympathy.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUOBY, Sept. 19th.
The King has sent messages of sympathy to the Governors of the Leeward Islands, the Bahamas and Jamaica at the loss of life and damage resulting from the hurricane. The message to Jamaica is in respect of Turk's Island, which according to news to hand was completely devastated, many being killed and injured.

Prince George's Ship.

The Admiralty announce that in consequence of the hurricane in the West Indies the cruiser, H.M.S. *Durban*, has been ordered to proceed to Colon in case help is required in the Bahamas.

The visits of the *Durban* to Acapulco and Punta Arenas have accordingly been cancelled. Prince George is serving on the *Durban*.

SPAIN'S DICTATOR SAFE.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME AT
BARCELONA.

HOSTILE MACHINATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MADRID, Sept. 19th.
The alleged attempt to assassinate the Dictator, General Primo de Rivera at Barcelona, is definitely dispelled as a rumour. The rumours, however, were for some time unusually strong and were credited by more than the "man in the street," especially as General de Rivera did not return at the expected time.

Officials now attribute the scare to "hostile machinations." A communique has been received stating that the Dictator is still in Barcelona. He received journalists this evening and expressed satisfaction with the enthusiastic and popular welcome accorded him.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

PRAISE FOR WOMEN POLICE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUOBY, Sept. 19th.
Speaking in the Assembly of the League of Nations, in a debate on the report of the Fifth Committee regarding the white slave traffic, Lord Cusheendun, the British representative, emphasized the importance of the subject. He strongly supported the unanimous opinion of the experts who constituted the Committee, condemning the licensed house system. He also endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that stricter measures should be taken against men who lived on the immoral earnings of women. Such men, he said, deserved no mercy.

Lord Cusheendun warmly supported the recommendations of the Committee favouring the employment of women police to prevent the white slave traffic and to protect the morals of young people.

Mrs. Ethel McDonnell mentioned that women police in Australia had achieved a wonderful success. They patrolled in the working and shipping centres and were never molested.

THE WATERSIDE
STRIKE.STERN MEASURES FOR
SUPPRESSION.

FEARS OF FAMINE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MELBOURNE, Sept. 19th.
Despite the resumption order, the waterside workers in most ports are now refusing to work under the two "pick-up" system. Ship owners have decided to advertise for volunteer labour, declaring their determination to end "the present deplorable chaos" by appealing to the community for support in their efforts to maintain a transport service.

The equipment of volunteer labour in Adelaide is proceeding and leading business men are urging their employees to enrol. The rural district police have been warned to hold themselves in readiness for a call to the city.

In the House of Representatives at Canberra Mr. Bruce gave notice of the immediate introduction of a bill relating to "employment in trade and commerce among the states and overseas." It is surmised that this bill will deal with the protection of volunteers. Labour supporters are very perturbed.

Cooktown is without food owing to the strike and Mr. Bruce has requested the Queensland Government to relieve the situation.

PREMIER RETURNS
TO DUTY.CABINET MEETINGS IN
LONDON.STATEMENT OF POLICY
EXPECTED.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUOBY, Sept. 19th.
The Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, who has greatly benefited by his holiday at Aix-les-Bains, will be back in London on Sunday night. He and Mrs. Baldwin are now in Paris.

Mr. Baldwin will remain at Downing Street for a day or two and will have consultations with members of the Cabinet.

He will leave on September 26th for Yarmouth, where, on the following day, he will address the Conservative Conference. It is expected that he will make a pronouncement at this Conference on the future programme of the Government.

TWENTY ONE OR OVER?

VOTERS OF UNCERTAIN AGE.

CONSIDERATION FOR THE
"FLAPPER"

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUOBY, Sept. 19th.
It is stated that for the purpose of the compilation of the new Voters' Register, which will include women of 21 years to whom the franchise has recently been extended, every householder will be required, before the end of the year, to fill in a form giving particulars of his household.

This return will be compulsory, and failure to make it will entail a penalty of £20.

An interesting feature will be that women will not be required to divulge their age. It will simply be a question of whether a woman is 21 or over.

EXPROPRIATION OF OIL
WELLS.

ARGENTINE BILL PASSED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 19th.
The Argentine Chamber has adopted a Bill which provides for the expropriation of oil wells and other well deposits over the country.

FIGHT AGAINST SLAVERY.

LOCKER LAMPSON'S REPORT.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUOBY, Sept. 19th.
At Geneva, Mr. G. Locker Lampson, British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, presented to the League Assembly his report on slavery.

In it he urged all countries who had not yet signed the Anti-Slavery Convention to do so, in order that the measure might be applied universally and slavery be definitely abolished in the civilized world.

SURPRISE MOVE AT
GENEVA.PRIVATE DISARMAMENT
PARLEYS.NO SUPPORT FOR SUG-
GESTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, Sept. 18th.
A suggestion that without more ado the great naval Powers of the world should discuss disarmament proposals at a private meeting in Paris shortly, with the Anglo-French naval compromise probably intended as the basis for discussion, was made at to-day's meeting of the Third Committee of the League of Nations, which deals with Disarmament.

Lord Cusheendun, the British delegate, made it perfectly clear that the suggestion is not likely to meet with approval.

Private Meeting.

The matter was introduced by M. Loudon, the chairman of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, who informed the Third Committee that he proposed to ask France, Great Britain, the United States, Italy and Japan to instruct their delegates to the Disarmament Commission to attend a private meeting in Paris.

He proposed to make this request in order that those Governments who disagreed on certain important points of the draft of the Disarmament Convention should reach an understanding as an agreement between the great naval Powers was of paramount importance.

If an agreement was reached at Paris, M. Loudon promised that there would be no delay in summoning the next meeting of the Disarmament Commission.

Alternatively, M. Loudon said he would invite the League Assembly to fix a date.

Small Chance Of Acceptance.

Lord Cusheendun, in reply, said that it was most unlikely that M. Loudon's invitation would be accepted by any of the Powers mentioned.

He added that by inviting the signatories to the Washington Convention to attend a special meeting in Paris, M. Loudon proposed to antedate the review of that Convention, which had already been fixed for 1931.

M. Loudon was proposing that the signatories should consider naval disarmament under quite different auspices and from a totally different angle.

Lord Cusheendun said that he held it to be very desirable, therefore, that no great expectations should be aroused as to the possibility of a far-reaching agreement upon naval disarmament upon a proposition made in this manner.

A Complete Surprise.

He pointed out that the suggestion was presented as a complete surprise and that the Governments had had no opportunity, whatever to consider.

He expressed a very grave doubt whether Great Britain would be prepared to accept.

M. Paul Boncour, the French delegate, who recently proposed that the Anglo-French naval agreement should be discussed at an early date, urged that the Disarmament Conference should meet at the end of 1928 or the beginning of 1929.

Further discussion brought no agreement and the debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

GERMAN AIRSHIP TRIALS.

ATLANTIC AIR MAIL.

PILOT'S OPTIMISM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRIEDRICHSHAVEN, Sept. 19th.
A Transatlantic air mail service between Germany and the United States has been brought nearer by the successful trial flight of the new Zeppelin.

The great airship cruised for over two hours over Lake Constance, and the pilot, Captain Eckener, is confident that he will be able to make the trip to America this year. Some aeronautical experts, however, are sceptical of the prospects.

FILIPINOS WIN BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

A KEEN STRUGGLE AND A LAST MINUTE VICTORY.

H.E. THE HON. MR. W. T. SOUTHERN PRESENTS TROPHIES.

[By C.L.C.]

There were about two thousand Chinese at the Happy Valley baseball diamond yesterday to root for the South China Dragons in their final game with the Filipino Baseball Club for championship honours. Spectators as well as players were on their toes long before the game commenced and the greatest excitement prevailed.

After a keen struggle, the Filipinos showed the Chinese team that they could play the better baseball, the Chinese losing by one run and one inning.

At the conclusion of the game, H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G.), presented the Shield to the Filipino team. He also gave away the cup to the South China Boys' Scouts for winning the Junior Championship honour. Mr. W. T. Southern was in turned presented with the ball which he pitched at the commencement of the season. The ball had in the meantime been mounted in a silver tripod and the presentation was made by Mr. Tredwell, Consul-General for the United States, and President of the Hong Kong Baseball Association.

THE STANDS FILLED.

Long before the time the game was timed to begin the stands were filled with baseball enthusiasts, while hundreds took up their position alongside the ropes. There was a great roar of cheers for the Chinese, while a handful of fans rooted for the Filipinos.

The Filipino players, however, took the field with broad smiles, despite the fact that odds of five to one against the Filipinos were given in the grandstand.

One Run Each.

The Filipinos having won the toss elected to field first. T. Chinn, for the Dragons, took up the willow to face Zafr. He sent out a "sure fly" to David Leonard at left field, but the latter muffed it, and Chinn got to second on error. Luck seemed to favour the Dragons for when June hit out, Murata fielded the ball in grand style, but threw it to third instead of first, and thus June landed safely at first. With two men on base, Sling went in to bat and got pegged at first, but advanced Chinn and June. With one man down and two at base, Shih faced Zafr. He sacrificed himself at first and got Chinn home. The last man to bat was Danny Chinn. He sent out a fly which Kusano at centre field accounted for in creditable manner. One run.

The Filipinos then went in to bat with Terry Leonard facing the pitching of Lee. Terry connected and got a double bagger. Hachuma sent out a fly to left field. With one man down and one on base, David Leonard took up the willow and with a dandy grounder over third, brought his brother, Terry, home. Zafr also hit a grounder and landed himself safely at first, but David Leonard was too ambitious and tried to steal third. He was pegged there. One run.

When the Chinese went in to bat for the second frame, Zafr's pitching was erratic. He conceded two walks, but through good fielding the Chinese were held down without scoring.

Lee, the Chinese pitcher, was doing good work at this stage and disposed of the Filipinos for a blank.

Chinese Again Not Favourites.
The Chinese team became hot favourites in the third stanza when they scored on other two runs. Zafr's pitching was wild and he gave a walk to Sling. To redeem himself, he struck Shim out, but Danny Chinn parked on second on a good hit. S. L. Lee sent out a fly to pitcher. While K. Chinn was on the plate, Hachuma was hit on the shoulder and that more or less spoiled his play. K. Chinn succeeded in getting Sling and D. Chinn home on error by David Leonard at left field, but got himself pegged at second. Two runs.

An Air-tight Game.
With a lead of two runs in their favour, the Chinese settled down to play an air-tight game. The Filipinos were also taking no chances, and they were working hardest to get even. From this stage onward, the game was a thrilling one, both teams being on their toes.

The Filipinos were dismissed with a blink in third canto, and they returned the compliment when the Chinese batted in the fourth. The Filipinos fourth also resulted in a tie.

From then up to the end of the sixth, no scoring was done. Both teams were putting in their best and the Chinese looked a sure winner with their two runs.

The Last Effort.

It was getting dark when the Filipinos batted their sixth stanza. It was their only chance to get even or lose the game. Kusano took up the willow, he connected and raced with the ball to reach first. He would have been beaten but for his excellent sliding.

This started the ball rolling for the Filipinos. Terry Leonard then hit a mighty one for a double and brought Kusano home. Wanting one run to equalise and two to win, Hachuma took up the willow, and after studying Lee's pitching for two deliveries, he binged one out for a two bagger and thus brought Terry home.

With no man down, David Leonard went in to bat. He sacrificed himself to advance Hachuma to third. With one man down and one at third base, Zafr faced Lee. He registered a hit, but sacrificed himself at first to get Hachuma home. Manager Rull was the last man to bat and he was fanned. The Filipinos in the canto took the lead by one run.

Zafr's Grand Pitching.
When the Chinese went in to bat for the last time, Zafr was determined to make short work of them, with the result that the fans were treated to a really fine display of pitching. Zafr pumped hard before he dished them out, and what he delivered in that last inning had the Chinese guessing from the first to the last man. He actually sent out eight deliveries, of which six were strikers. June got out at first after two strikers. Sling was treated the same. Another Chinese player had two strikes before he gave a fly to right field.

The following was the line-up and score:—

S.C. Dragons.		Filipinos.	
T. Chinn	1b.	T. Leonard	
June	2b.	Baustista	
W. Sling	3b.	J. Alves	
Shim	c.f.	Kusano	
D. Chinn	1.f.	Rull	
S. L. Lee	c.	Hachuma	
K. Chinn	r.f.	D. Leonard	
Choy	s.f.	Murata	
S. S. Lee	p.	Zafr	

Score by Innings:—

South China	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Tot.
Dragons	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Filipinos	1	0	0	0	0	3	—	4

Umpires:—Mr. Murtaugh (plate) and Mr. Eaton (base).
*One inning in hand.

COMMENTS ON THE PLAY.

THE WINNERS.

No one could deny that the Filipinos deserved their win. The game was well fought and the better team won. The champions should be given credit for the sporting manner in which they have played all through the season. They could have had the championship by claiming the point last Saturday. They did not do so, and the result was that they lost two games and had to play the Dragons again yesterday. It was a capital match with good feeling between opponents and one of the cleanest seen this season.

For the winning team, every man played a sterling game. Zafr, the pitching ace, was erratic for one or two innings, but he pulled himself up in time to get the Chinese baffled. Murata at short stop played extremely well and through his efforts several Chinese players were out. Terry at first was the safe man of the team, while Chi Sai Kusano, at centre field, was also a model of steadiness. Baustista was good at third, his legs were most accurate, and he resulted in several of the Chinese players getting pegged at third. Manager Rull was the dominating spirit instilling encouragement into every player. David Leonard was also on his toes.

(Continued on next Column).

TENNIS NOTES.

The end of the season has come and as the different Clubs have already made a start with their cricket fixtures tennis will naturally have to take a back seat. However, tennis is not quite over yet and the season will be fittingly wound up by the Chinese Recreation Club "at Home" on Saturday.

Interest in the "At Home" is very keen. Next to the Hong Kong Cricket Club Tournament, in which the Championship of the Colony is decided, the end of the League Season when the winners play the rest is regarded as the most important event of the year. The Chinese Recreation Club has had the honour of having the concluding matches played on their courts with such regularity during the past decade that the tennis public at large have become used to it, and the "At Home" is now looked forward to by all sections of the tennis community as a very sporting and enjoyable event.

The best talent in the Colony will be playing on Saturday. At the time of writing, the Chinese have definitely selected their "A" team, but in the "B" and "C" sides they have still a place or two to fill. Their "A" team is composed of Ng Sze Kwong and Choa, M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo, Ho Ka Lau and Lu Tak Cheuk.

The team is not the strongest that has represented them this season. Yew Man Kit is at present in Shanghai and Ng Sze Cheung is on the sick list. The inclusion of the two would decidedly strengthen the team, but it is not by any means a side to be trifled with, and although the Rest is a particularly strong side, the Chinese are expected to be able to make a good stand. Some really fine play is expected.

The Lo Brothers have partnered each other for many years, and have showed up very well this season. Ng Sze Kwong and Choa are also old hands and understand each other's play. Ho Ka Lau and Lu Tak Cheuk are the experimental pair and it largely depends on their form on the day of the match. The Rest are composed of—H. D. and S. A. Bumjahn; E. C. Fincher and T. Honda, Dr. Tottenham and J. McEachern.

But no praise is enough for the "mighty little boy," Hachuma, who played a most arduous game behind the plate. No ball ever passed his territory, he had a perfect understanding with Zafr and without him, one would wonder what the "big boy" would have done.

The Chinese Team.
For the Chinese team, Sling and Tom Chinn played a very steady game. The two Lee brothers who formed the battery, were largely instrumental in keeping in Filipinos' score down. These two brothers have a very good understanding between them, while Pitcher Lee twirled an excellent game. Shim at centre field played a safe game, but he was given very little work to do. June at third base was not up to the standard of the others.

THE PRESENTATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

At the conclusion of the game, the Hon. Mr. Southern presented the Shield to Manager Rull, of the Filipino team. He said that it was a great pleasure for him to give the trophy away to the team who had by their hard work won the baseball championship of the Colony.

His Excellency said that he had taken a great interest in baseball and was thrilled at the way the Filipinos wrested the championship from the Chinese team who had held it for four years.

Mr. Southern also presented the Junior Cup to the South China Boys' Scouts and congratulated both the Filipinos and the Scouts for their meritorious wins, and wished the Dragons better luck next season.

Mr. R. C. Tredwell, American Consul-General and President of the Hong Kong Baseball Association, then presented a baseball on a silver tripod, to the Hon. Mr. Southern, remarking that it was the ball which His Excellency pitched at the commencement of the season. The speaker went on to say that His Excellency had expressed pleasure at which watching baseball had given him and he thought that it was just as good as cricket.

Rousing cheers were then given for His Excellency, Mr. Tredwell and Sir Shou-son Chow. The Filipinos, as a fitting winding up for the season, called for three cheers for the Dragons which were lustily given.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BASEBALL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I have read C.L.C.'s detailed report of Saturday's and Sunday's baseball games played by the Hong Kong Baseball Club and the Filipino Club and note how he featured the "Sportmanship before Championship" business.

While he was telling us all about the wonderful sportmanship displayed by the Filipinos, I wonder if he knew that the Manager of the Filipino Club was writing a formal protest to the President of the League, protesting against Saturday's game and claiming the championship.

The Committee met yesterday and decided against the protest and the result is that the Filipino Club will have to play the Dragons on Wednesday for the Championship. The Manager and Captain of the Filipino Club agreed to the Hong Kong Baseball Club playing three junior Chinese players and, after losing the game Saturday and Sunday, filed the protest.

Everyone who knows anything about baseball will admit that C.L.C. is very biased. All he can see in this town is the Filipino Club. He makes no pretence about it either, judging from his very unsportsman-like remarks during some of the games. I should imagine that he is supposed to represent the *Daily Press* at the games to give an unbiased report of each game. The public are interested in reading a detailed report of the game and exactly what happened—not what C.L.C. thinks of the game and one or two players for whom he has not much use.

A very regrettable incident occurred during Sunday's game and I note that C.L.C. was careful not to give the public an account of it. Had the offending player been playing for another team and not the Filipinos, he would have made a lot of comment.

In case C.L.C. does not wish to comment about the incident, please allow me to give the details. A Hong Kong player was running to second base and a member of the Filipino Club threw the ball to second to catch the runner. It was a close play and the base umpire, Mr. Lee, called the runner "safe," whereupon the Filipino lost his temper and drew back his arm to strike Lee a blow. Mr. Lee promptly walked off the field and left them to find another umpire, seeing they were not satisfied with his decision. Mr. Lee is a gentleman and a sportsman and I think he did the right thing in walking off instead of getting himself mixed up in a common brawl.

This is the second time this season that a Filipino player has walked up to a man on the field with the idea of "beating up" but I noticed that both times he did not carry out his big bluff. When both teams take the field it is always understood that the umpires' decisions must be accepted—right or wrong. If they have any objection there is a proper way to protest. This business of a player drawing back his arm to strike an umpire is not doing the game any good in Hong Kong. Just now when baseball is growing more popular in the Colony, such incidents do a lot of harm and only serve to turn away spectators—many of whom have already voiced their disapproval in no uncertain terms.

There are many persons attending the games, who cannot confine themselves to proper cheering. They must hurl insults at the players and umpires, etc. I would recommend that the Baseball Association take the necessary steps to have these hoodlums ejected from the stands.

PLAYER.

TOTALISATOR LOSSES.

DECREASE OF £118,723 IN S. AUSTRALIA.

Adelaide, S.A.
Totalisator receipts for the year ended in June showed a decrease of £118,723. The amount invested was £1,572,785, of which the clubs retained 71 per cent, representing £1,177,939, and the Government took a tax of 8 per cent, which yielded £28,630. Charitable institutions benefited to the extent of £2,731.

The Totalisator business generally showed a substantial reduction. By the provisions of a Bill at present before Parliament, the penalty for unlawful betting (first offence) will be not under £50 and not over £200, and for the second or any subsequent offence a term of imprisonment not under a month and not over six months.

The high penalties have given a shock to the sporting fraternity, but the Government is anxious to restrict betting to the Totalisator.

DOG RACING DISCLOSURES.

EFFECT IN ENGLAND.

CONTROL POWERS OF NATIONAL CLUB.

DWINDLING SHARE VALUES.

The revelations of the substitution of dogs on the Bell Weir track, near Staines, Middlesex, which is not licensed by the National Greyhound Racing Club, and the case of the dog the false colouring of which was washed away with petrol at Dunmore Park, Belfast, are causing a great deal of prejudice against greyhound racing.

The status of unlicensed tracks in England is similar to that of "flapping" meetings in horse-racing.

No registered dog may run on one of these tracks without becoming permanently disqualified, and no official or owner may take any part in an unlicensed meeting without becoming a disqualified person as far as licensed tracks are concerned.

When the National Greyhound Racing Club began to function on April 24th, all tracks except those at Staines, South-end, and one or two semi-private tracks in the Midlands and the North, which found it necessary for local reasons to include whippet racing, placed themselves under its control.

The National Greyhound Racing Club has no more power to interfere with the affairs of unlicensed meetings than the Jockey Club has with those of "flapping" meetings, except that it can and does exclude from meetings under its control any person or dog taking part in an unlicensed meeting.

Stewards' Resignations.

Although Captain E. A. V. Stanley, the senior steward of the National Greyhound Racing Club, declines to deny or confirm the report that he and his fellow stewards, Major B. D. Corbett and Lt-General Sir Edward Bethune, have resigned, it is understood that such is the case, and that the club will meet to discuss the position.

The club's finances and the period of a "close" season have been contentious points.

SLUMP IN SHARES.

A VANISHING MARKET.

The market in the shares of greyhound racing companies has almost disappeared, and dealing is often a matter of arrangement. Quotations in many instances are not far from the lowest since the various issues were made, and those who purchased at the high premiums which were themselves in an extremely unfortunate position.

Here are a few examples, comparing one evening's price with the highest touched:—

	Now	Highest
G.R.A. Trust 1/-	1/-	6/6
G.R.A. Trust 21	21	15/8
Wembley Stad. 1/-	1/-	10/8
Wembley Stad. 21	21	20/8
S. London 1/- Def.	1/15	3/8
S. London 10/- Pref. 3/-	3/-	10/6
West Ham 1/- Def.	1/3	5/12
West Ham 21 Pref.	5/6	13/-
Asso. Greyhounds 5/-	5/-	4/3
White City (M'ter)	1/-	5/12
White City 21 Pref. 3/-	3/-	10/-

Despite the favourable weather conditions, attendances at the various meetings have fallen considerably now that the novelty of the sport has worn off.

"CHRIST-BELIEVING JEWS."

NEW SOCIETY TO BE FORMED IN HUNGARY.

Budapest, Aug. 15th.
The *Pesti Naplo* reports that at Makolca, a society calling itself "The Christ-Believing Jews" is in course of formation, and that branches are being organised in several provincial cities.

"The Christ-Believing Jews" have no dogmas, and the members of the society are not called on to renounce their former religion, and may celebrate the Christian Sunday or the Jewish Sabbath, according to their inclination. The tendency of the society is stated to be less religious than studious, and its aim is a rapprochement between the Christian and Jewish soul.

The Christian and Jewish religions, the members declare, are sprung from the same root—the Bible. The fact that the Jews were not converted during and after Christ's lifetime makes the kernel of the Christian religion the converted Jewry. The members assert that Christianity is Israel itself, and that the differentiation between Christian and Jew is an error which should be corrected by a differentiation between Converted Jew and Jew. The society neither facilitates nor obstructs the conversion of its members.

PROPOSED CRICKET REFORM.

THE LEG-BEFORE CONTROVERSY.

MANY DIFFICULTIES TO BE FACED.

The l.b.w. controversy has reached a stage which justifies the M.C.C. in exercising the parental authority which they are notoriously diffident in displaying, and never unnecessarily enforce, writes a London *Observer* correspondent. They require that a vote should be taken for or against one or both of two proposals, the main effect of which would be to make the bat the first and only line of defence against the bowler, and to regard the leg as a punishable obstruction. In the first case, to "play" a ball will be no protection against an l.b.w. appeal; in the other the "cover-up" is to be ineffective against an off-break. The proposals look simple, even reasonable, yet they rekindle the fires of an age-long controversy, and split the cricket public into two fiercely opposing camps. The M.C.C. ask that both sides will calmly state their views, and upon the balance of opinion they will act.

Twenty-seven years have passed since this controversy was last fought out. A change in the l.b.w. rule making a batsman out merely if the ball hit the wicket, whether pitched straight or not, received a majority at a special M.C.C. meeting of 259 to 188. Two years later a proposal to widen the wickets from eight to nine inches received 215 votes to 100. In neither case was the requisite two-thirds majority, which wise heads of the M.C.C. obtained. The second-class counties, as present-day controversy has been reminded, tried the l.b.w. alteration for a year, and their capitulation then unanimous, turned it down. It is now argued that the trial could not be satisfactory in second-class cricket with second-grade umpires. But does not this convey a warning to the reformers of to-day? If the umpiring in second-class county cricket was not satisfactory, what is it likely to be in the League and ordinary club game? In the memorandum which Mr. W. Findlay has sent out to the counties, asking for their opinions, there is nothing more pregnant than the final sentence: "It must, of course, be remembered that if legislation were passed, it would affect all classes of cricket."

Test Troubles.

The counties are asked to consider whether one or both of the proposed changes should be tried as an experiment in next season's county championship matches. The writer has reason for believing that there will be considerable support for an experiment of this kind, but whether in a full programme of county engagements is not so certain. There are two very awkward snags in the way. The South Africans will be in England next summer, and in 1930 the Australians will pay the homeland another visit. Are the Test matches to be played under the existing l.b.w. rule or under either of the experimental ones suggested? One can hardly conceive it possible for cricketers from either Dominion to be prepared to play Test matches under a rule in which they have had little or no practice, and to the adoption of which it is quite probable they may not consent. The being so, are England players next season to play county matches under our l.b.w. rule and Tests under another? If so, how will it be possible to prevent confusion and annoyance among both players and umpires? The like state of things must prevail in 1930 during the Australians' visit. Quite obviously, therefore, a trial to the amended law should only take place in a purely domestic season. There will not be such a season until 1931—by which time possibly we shall have experienced a couple of normal England summers, and blasted scores will be found mainly in the records of an almost forgotten past. Also, possibly by that time there will be real grass instead of "doped" wickets, and the balance as between bat and ball become more equitably adjusted.

Common Sense.

If one may judge from cabled comment, opinion of leading batsmen in Australia, present and past, is not enthusiastic over the alteration of rule. The forthcoming visit of an England side to the Dominion will give special opportunities for gauging the opinion of players and the cricket public; and it requires no gift of imagination to suppose that in his capacity as manager of the touring party, Mr. F. C. Toone will miss no opportunity of gathering and recording the views held in the various Australian centres. The arguments for and against a change or changes in the law are so well known that it would be superfluous to rehearse them out in this article. The consent of counties to an experimental season, it will be found, will not have to be taken as favouring amended legislation. Their attitude is more one of curiosity than of intention.

(Continued on next Column).

"NEVER PLAY AGAIN."

SUZANNE LENGLEN'S DECISION.

RENOUNCES LAWN TENNIS.

[Translated from the French.]

Nice, Sept. 18th.
A crop of rumours have been in circulation recently, suggesting that Madlle. Suzanne Lenglen is seeking reinstatement as an amateur.

Madlle. Lenglen was interviewed regarding the rumours by *Reuter's* representative to-day, and declared that she had not touched a racquet for months, adding "I shall never play again either as an amateur or a professional."

COOKING AT SIXTY MILES AN HOUR.

DINING-CAR CHEFS ON THE DEFENSIVE.

A revealing insight into the trials of railway chefs "performing conjuring tricks in a Turkish bath atmosphere" is given in a spirited defence of British restaurant car catering sent to the *Daily Express* on behalf of seventy-five chefs and two hundred and fifty dining-car attendants attached to the London Midland and Scottish Railway.

The writer is the chef on one of the London-Manchester express trains, and he throws out a challenge to the *Daily Express* to send a representative to see for himself how a meal is prepared on a train.

British Food.

"Your representative would first discover," he writes, "that the meat, fish, and vegetables are all of the best British quality, and supplied by firms with reputations second to none. He could then don a white overall and trousers, for nothing else is required on account of the heat, and see how a luncheon is served under Turkish bath conditions."

"He would find himself in a kitchen 7ft. by 4ft. with a stove 5ft. by 4ft. I would be delighted to show him how to carve joints of beef while an express is travelling at sixty miles an hour, and suddenly comes round some sharp bend."

"I think I would find your representative sitting on the floor often enough. You must be a conjurer to poach eggs while a train is travelling at full speed. I think your representative would report, after four hours of his Turkish bath, that in view of the capacity of the kitchen and the amount of work done in the time available, British railway catering is second to none, and leaves little room for complaint."

They will agree to the experiment, but will hold approval and action in reserve. One special reason why the powers of the off-break bowler should be extended is it is urged, is that it may help to bring back to the game the off-stroke, which nowadays is too seldom seen in first-class cricket. Instead of a batsman using two legs to mow the off-break, he may go back to orthodox, plant one foot forward and hit. Logically, the leg-break bowler has cause for complaint that he is not to have protection. His craft is the more difficult to develop and involves more muscular strain. But even the ardent reformers see the danger of small scores and short matches in an extension of the l.b.w. penalty to leg-break bowling, so the "Dick" Tydensleys and embryonic Len Braundes will remain unassisted.

On the "playing" of the ball against the leg, logic seems to be on the side of the reformer, for, having made a faulty stroke, the batsman should not be protected by his pads from its consequences. That sounds common sense, but no batsman will admit it. Involved in the proposed reforms is a very serious question to which not too much attention can be paid. There are many strong local leagues throughout the country. The class of cricket in these leagues is little below that of the Minor Counties. It needs finance to keep them going, and this, of course, means matches in which there is a reasonable length of play and a fair amount of scoring. If under a changed rule matches are over quickly, it is pretty certain that a dangerous feeling of discontent will be fostered. The possibility, one may say, the probability, of trouble between umpires, players, and spectators is also likely to arise in the same direction. League cricket is an important factor in English cricket life. League committees and players are loyal observers of the M.C.C. rules. It would be deplorable if anything in those rules so changed the conditions that local rules were brought into being.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

YUNNAN, CHINA & DALY	"CHANGCHOW"	On 20th Sept. 6 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 21st Sept. Noon
AMOI, SWATOW, S'PORE & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 22nd Sept. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANTUNG"	On 23rd Sept. 5 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 23rd Sept. 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI, NEWCHOW & DALY	"LIANGCHOW"	On 24th Sept. 3 p.m.
WAIKAI, CHIAO & TIENTSIN	"HUIHONG"	On 25th Sept. 4 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG"	On 26th Sept. 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"HUPEH"	On 26th Sept. 6 p.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HUIHONG	"TEAN"	On 27th Sept. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 27th Sept. 6 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SZECHUEN"	On 30th Sept. 6 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 30th Sept. 3 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANTUNG"	On 1st Oct. 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI, NEWCHOW & DALY	"LUOCHOW"	On 1st Oct. 3 p.m.
WAIKAI, CHIAO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 4th Oct. 4 p.m.

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S.S. "AGAPENOR" ...	Via Suez Canal	17th October
S.S. "CITY OF KHIOS" ...	Via Suez Canal	26th October
S.S. "PYRHEUS" ...	Via Suez Canal	16th November
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D'ARTAGNAN ... 9th Oct. ... 25th Oct.

SPHINX ... 23rd Oct. ... 7th Nov.

G. METZINGER ... 6th Nov. ... 21st Nov.

PAUL LEON ... 20th Nov. ... 5th Dec.

ANDRE LEON ... 4th Dec. ... 19th Dec.

CHRONORAU ... 18th Dec. ... 2nd Jan., 1929

PORTHOS ... 1st Jan., 1929 ... 16th Jan.,

ATHOS II ... 15th Jan., ... 28th Jan.,

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Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

September 18th.

Hong Peng, British str., 3,325 tons,

Capt. D. M. Hood, from Singapore, which port she left on

September 13th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A27—

Ho Thong Co.

Produce, Norwegian str., 1,110 tons,

Capt. H. B. Thorbjornsen, from Saigon, which port she left on

September 13th, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. C41—

Yuen Shing Fat.

Yuen Sang, British str., 1,982 tons,

Capt. J. H. Ferguson, from Amoy, lying at buoy No. B7—

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

September 19th.

Foonhing, British str., 1,433 tons,

Capt. A. Cockburn, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a

general cargo, lying at West Point Wharf—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Halvard, British str., 1,941 tons,

Capt. C. W. Shearer, from Foonhing, Amoy and Swatow, with a

general cargo, lying at Douglas Wharf—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

Hin Sang, British str., 1,833 tons,

Capt. T. Grant, from Sandakan, which port she left on

September 18th, with timber and general cargo, lying at Yau-mat—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Ho Sang, British str., 3,698 tons,

Capt. W. Field Hook, from Calcutta and Straits, with a

general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Huan Maru, Japanese str., 2,350 tons,

Capt. H. Oyama, from Keelung, which port she left on

September 18th, with 600 tons of coal and 150 tons of merchandise, lying at O.S.K. Wharf—O.S.K.

Hydangea, British str., 581 tons,

Capt. T. H. Ball, from Swatow, lying at Chiu On Wharf—Chiu On S.S. Co.

Indus Maru, Japanese str., 2,697 tons,

Capt. C. Iwasa, from Moji, which port she left on

September 13th, with 341 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—O.S.K.

Linan, British str., 1,356 tons,

Capt. T. Beer, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo,

lying at buoy No. B12—B. & S.

Tango Maru, Japanese str., 4,230 tons,

Capt. B. Saito, from Yokohama via Nagasaki, with

791 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—N.Y.K.

Wong Shek Kung, Chinese str., 1,044 tons,

Capt. N. Harrington, from Saigon, which port she left on

September 14th, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. C18—Kwang Hong Hing.

Yunnan, British str., 1,905 tons,

Capt. W. Peplow, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at

buoy No. B9—B. & S.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived here on September 19th by the s.s.

Tango Maru from Yokohama and ports—Capt. V. L. O. Dahl, Mrs.

S. Hirano, Mr. M. Hirano, Mr. J. McDonald, Mr. W. A. Thatcher,

Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. M. Tanaka, Mrs. N. Usui, Master K. Usui.

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M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails on/about 8th Oct.
M.V. "ROMOLO" ... Sails on/about 6th Dec.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails on the 22nd Sept.

M.V. "REMO" ... Sails on/about 18th Oct.

M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails on/about 13th Nov.

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CLEARANCES.

September 19th.

Deli Maru, for Swatow.

Foonhing, for Canton.

Hang Sang, for Swatow.

Hanoi, for Kwang Chow Wan.

Hong Peng, for Swatow.

Indus Maru, for Singapore.

Java, for Singapore.

Kwangchow, for Bangkok.

Lee Cheung, for Shanmi.

Linan, for Canton.

Produce, for Shanghai.

Sanuki Maru, for Rakao.

Shu Hing, for Macao.

Tak Hing, for Antau.

Tango Maru, for Manila.

Tjondari, for Banka.

Van Heuts, for Swatow.

Yunnan, for Shanghai.

Dutch: Van Heuts, Tjondari, Jan, Otto.

Portuguese: Kong On, King On.

MERCHANT SHIPS IN PORT.

The following merchant vessels were in port yesterday at 9 a.m.:

British: Hydangea, Yuen Sang, Yunnan, Linan, Hin Sang, Hong Peng, Yang Chow, Kwangtung, Kiang Su, Kwangchow, Hang Sang, Pong Tong, Lycemoon, Mau Sang, Changchow, Pheumphen, Sumatra, Lok Sun, Seung Bee, Taikoo.

Norwegian: Produce, Skule, Hirundo, Van, Pronto, Svalde, Lampto.

French: Hanoi.

Danish: Clara Seben.

Japanese: Tango Maru, Indus Maru, Suni Shan Maru, Sanuki Maru, Atsuta Maru, Deli Maru.

Chinese: Wong Shek Kung, Wing Lee, Lee Cheung, Chung Kong, Wing Wo, Sun Kong, Wing Yan, Cheung On, Derwent, Poo Tye, Yan On, Hung Chow, Gen. H. Kuo, Man Sun.

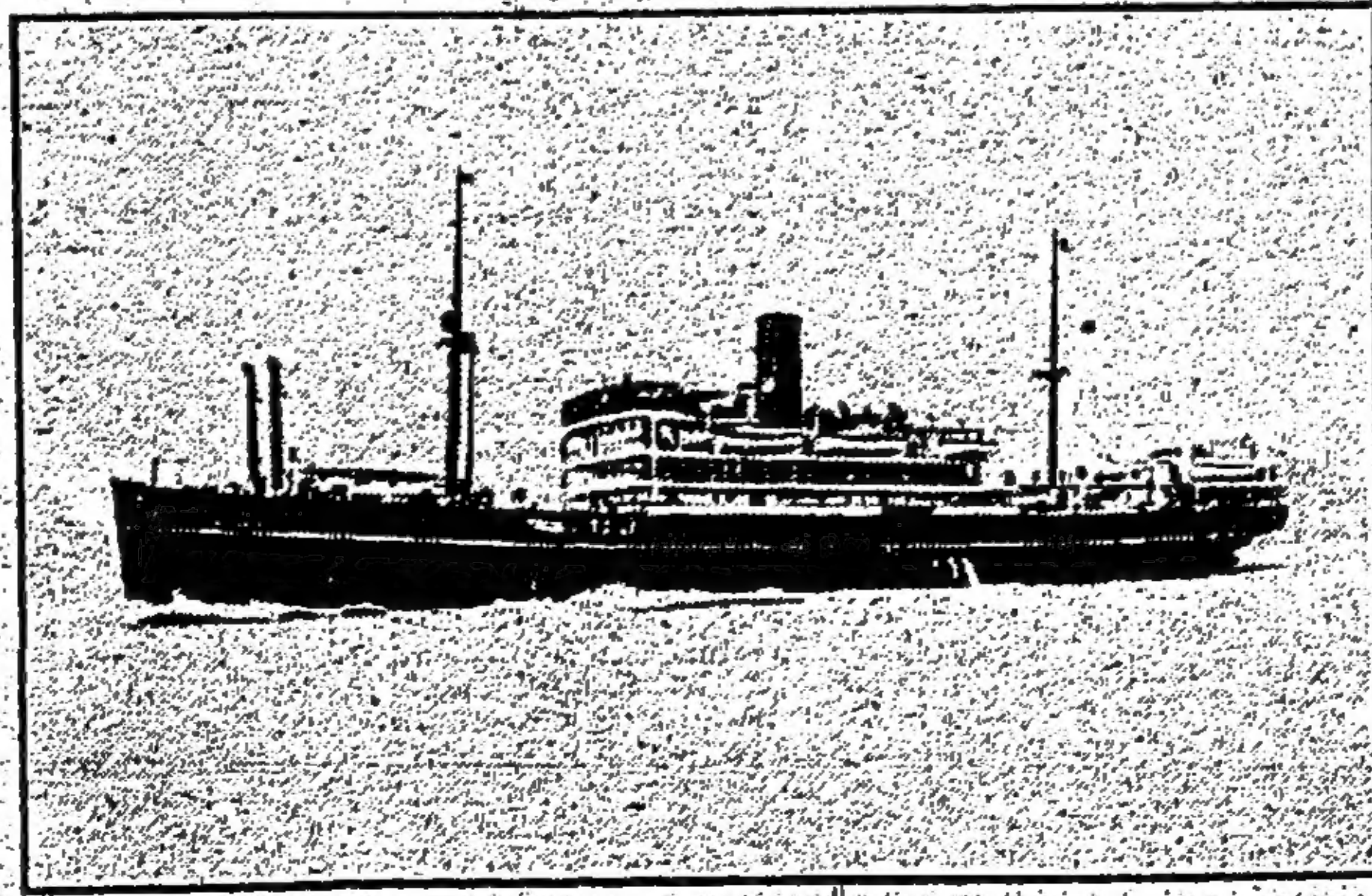
(Continued on next Column).

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OSAKA via AMOI, SHAL MOJI & KOBE	"HOSANG"	Fri., 31st Sept., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"KUTSANG"	Wed., 26th Sept., at 7 a.m.
CANTON	"CHAKSANG"	Thurs., 20th Sept., at 11 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"YUENSANG"	Thurs., 20th Sept., at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHONGSHING"	Fri., 28th Sept., at 5 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG" ... "HINSANG"	Thurs., 20th Sept., at 3 p.m. Thurs., 27th Sept., at 3 p.m.

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Motor Vessel "GLENAMOI"	... (via Oran)	22nd Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"	... (via Oran)	31st Oct.
Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL"	... (via Oran)	16th Nov.
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	... (via Oran)	14th Dec.

TO SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENMARA"	... 27th Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL"	... 29th Sept.
Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE"	... 14th Oct.
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	... 26th Oct.
Steamship "FEBROKESHIRE"	... 13th Nov.

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Pass. S.S. "TRIER"	... departure 22nd Sept.
Freight S.S. "Schlesien"	... departure 10th Oct.
Pass. S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	... departure 20th Oct.
Freight S.S. "Dessau"	... departure 6th Nov.
Pass. S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	... departure 17th Nov.

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Pass. S.S. "DERFFLINGER" ... due here 22nd Sept.

Freight M.S. "Trave" ... due here 24th Oct.

Pass. S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN" ... due here 27th Oct.

Freight S.S. "Pils" ... due here 7th Nov.

Pass. S.S. "COLENZ" ... due here 13th Nov.

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SCHEDULE

Leave Hong Kong	November 28th	Arrive Singapore	December 2nd
"Singapore"	2nd	"Colombo"	8th
"Colombo"	8th	"Bombay"	9th
"Bombay"	9th	"Plymouth"	24th

BOOKING NOW OPEN

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
Sept. 25	Sept. 27	EMPRESS OF CANADA	Sept. 28
Oct. 16	Oct. 18	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 19

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OSAKA, YOKOHAMA, MANILA AND SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu
RIBERIA MARU (Calla Nagasaki) Tuesday, 2nd Oct.
TAIYO MARU (Calla Nagasaki) Tuesday, 16th Oct.
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,
via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

SUWA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd Sept.
FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 6th Oct.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Oct.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

NAGATO MARU ... Thursday, 27th Sept.
AWA MARU ... Thursday, 11th Oct.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,
Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

BOKUYO MARU ... Saturday, 29th Sept.
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape
Town & Ports.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Tuesday, 9th Oct.
NEW YORK and BOSTON via PANAMA.

MAYBASHI MARU ... Monday, 24th Sept.
TOBA MARU ... Sunday, 31st Oct.
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

LIMA MARU (Calla Glasgow) Sunday, 21st Oct.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

HANGKONG MARU ... Sunday, 3rd Sept.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Friday, 21st Sept.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NAGANO MARU (Moji direct) ... Thursday, 20th Sept.
TAMBA MARU ... Sunday, 30th Sept.
MALACCA MARU (Calla Keelung omit S'hai) Sun, 30th Sept.

* Cargo only. Subject to alteration without notice.

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Shipping News Daily Statement, Waterfront News, Vessels Expected, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS ABOUT AVERAGE.

THROUGH FREIGHTS DECREASE.

The general cargo returns for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday show local imports much the same as on Tuesday but through freights were less. There were fourteen arrivals and seventeen departures of which six arrivals and six departures were British vessels. The Japanese had three arrivals and four departures, including the best through cargo carriers. A British ship was shown as best importer. Nine vessels discharged a total of 9,851 tons of merchandise for this port to which three British ships contributed 5,576 tons. The best cargo return was shown by the s.s. *Hiasang* (British) from Sandakan with 3,846 tons of general cargo, while the s.s. *Wong Shet Kung* had 1,800 tons of rice from Singapore.

Through freights were not so high as the previous day, 11,450 tons being carried by seven vessels, of which three British ships carried 684 tons. The s.s. *Indus Maru* from Nagoya and Moji, had 3,881 tons of general cargo while the s.s. *Tango Maru* from Yokohama and Nagasaki had 3,500 tons.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	6	6
Japanese	3	4
Norwegian	1	1
Chinese	2	1
French	1	2
German	0	1
American	1	2
Total	14	17

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Australian-Oriental Line.

Changai, October 10th.

Taiping, Nov. 8th.

Bank Line.

City of Lincoln, September 22nd.

City of Glasgow, September 29th.

City of Khio, October 4th.

City of Wellington, October 5th.

City of Eastbourne, October 10th.

City of Mobile, October 27th.

City of Perth, Oct. 30th.

City of Mandalay, Nov. 24th.

City of Lahore, Dec. 8th.

City of Chester, Dec. 29th.

Blue Funnel Line.

Achilles, to-day.

Bellerophon, to-day.

Telamon, to-day.

Protestant, September 25th.

Merionides, September 27th.

Sarpedon, October 3rd.

Asphyxias, October 10th.

Oanfa, October 15th.

Calchas, October 16th.

Diomed, October 18th.

Talthybius, October 18th.

Agapenor, October 17th.

Antenor, October 18th.

Eurylochus, October 20th.

Pyrrhus, October 24th.

Cyclops, November 8th.

Izion, November 8th.

Deucalion, November 8th.

Perseus, November 18th.

Meneides, Nov. 13th.

Hector, Nov. 14th.

Helenus, Nov. 17th.

Titos, Nov. 20th.

Tyndareus, Nov. 25th.

Aphalion, Nov. 27th.

Glaucaus, Nov. 30th.

Telemachus, Dec. 6th.

Philactes, Dec. 9th.

Dardanus, December 12th.

Aenas, Dec. 17th.

Ban Line.

Benavon, Sept. 23rd.

British-India and Apear Line.

Gambada, Sept. 22nd.

Takeda, Sept. 29th.

Talmi, Oct. 1st.

Taktiva, Oct. 10th.

Talamba, Oct. 11th.

Tilawa, Oct. 30th.

Canadian Pacific Line.

Empress of Canada, Sept. 24th.

Empress of Russia, Oct. 15th.

Empress of Asia, Oct. 29th.

Dodwell & Co.

Tolado, September 24th.

Toronto, October 10th.

Dollar S.S. Line.

President Van Buren, Sept. 22nd.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen.

Africa, Sept. 26th.

Ukide, Oct. 15th.

Malaya, Oct. 24th.

Asia, Oct. 29th.

Siam, Dec. 2nd.

Eastern and Australian Lines.

St. Albans, September 29th.

Arafura, October 8th.

Tanda, Nov. 5th.

Glen Line.

Glenamoy, to-morrow.

Glenara, September 27th.

Glenahol, September 28th.

Carnegie, October 14th.

Glenbe, October 28th.

Pembroke, Nov. 12th.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie and

Hugo Stinnes Linie.

Rhinecland, to-day.

Brinland, September 30th.

Burgenland, October 11th.

Ruh, October 28th.

Sachsen, Nov. 11th.

Duisburg, Nov. 23rd.

Java-China-Japan Line.

Tjikini, to-morrow.

Tjikarom, September 24th.

Tjikarang, September 28th.

Tjikembang, September 30th.

Tjikembang, October 8th.

Tjikembang, Oct. 8th.

Tjikembang, Oct. 10th.

Messageries Maritimes.

Athos II, September 25th.

Sphinx, September 25th.

D'Arctique, October 9th.

General Metzing, October 9th.

Paul Lecat, October 23rd.

Andre Lebon, November 7th.

Uchenocaus, November 21st.

Porthos, Dec. 5th.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Aki Maru, to-day.

Suwa Maru, to-morrow.

Yone Maru, Sept. 22nd.

Maybashi Maru, Sept. 23rd.

Bokyo Maru, Sept. 24th.

Siberia Maru, Sept. 25th.

Nagato Maru, Sept. 26th.

Malacca Maru, Sept. 29th.

Rangoon Maru, Sept. 29th.

Tamba Maru, Sept. 30th.

Toyooka Maru, Sept. 30th.

Fushimi Maru, Oct. 5th.

Tokushima Maru, Oct. 7th.

Kanagawa Maru, Oct. 8th.

Taiyo Maru, Oct. 10th.

Awa Maru, Oct. 10th.

Tenaru Maru, Oct. 11th.

Tauriga Maru, Oct. 13th.

Haruna Maru, Oct. 14th.

Peninsular and Oriental.

Khios, September 27th.

Lahore, September 27th.

Kashgar, September 28th.

Leypore, October 12th.

Macedonia, October 12th.

Morea, October 13th.

Karmala, October 16th.

Khyber, October 28th.

Kashmir, November 2nd.

Malra, November 9th.

Kiddersport, Nov. 10th.

Naldere, Nov. 23rd.

Mantua, Dec. 7th.

Kalyan, Dec. 21st.

Prince Line.

Japanese Prince, October 14th.

Chinese Prince, Nov. 8th.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

C.N.C. STEAMER COLLIDES WITH A JUNK.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

The master of the China Navigation vessel *Linan*, Captain T. Beer, has reported that his vessel collided with a fishing junk at 3.55 a.m. on the 18th inst. after leaving Amoy. The collision occurred 8.5 miles north of Lamock Light. The vessel was stopped and boats were sent to rescue the crew of the junk, but it was unnecessary as they had been picked up by another junk. The *Linan* then proceeded to Hong Kong.

Dredging in The Harbour For Coal.

Five mistresses of fishing boats appeared before Commander J. B. Newell, R.N., D.S.O., at the Marine Court yesterday morning for using drags and grapples to lift coal from the sea bed in the Central Fairway without permission. The defendants pleaded not guilty and said that they were only fishing. The police stated that they found coal on board the defendant's boats and a fine of \$5 with the alternative of five days' hard labour was imposed.

A New Name For An Old Vessel.

The name s.s. *Illinois* (American) appeared on the Harbour Office list of arrivals for yesterday. This was ascertained to be the new name of the former s.s. *Las Vegas* at one time operated by Messrs. Swayne and Hoyt. The present owners are the Columbia Pacific Shipping Co. who have bought this vessel.

Asiatic Deck Passengers.

Ten vessels brought 1,579 Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Kobe on Tuesday at 5 p.m., left at midnight, and is due at Yokohama to-day (Thursday) at 8 a.m.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* arrived at Kobe on Wednesday at 7.30 a.m., left at 9 p.m., and is due at Shanghai to-morrow (Friday) at 4 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	Sunrise	Sunset
To-day	6.11 a.m.	6.23 p.m.
To-morrow	6.11	6.21
Saturday	6.12	6.20

Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.

Trier, Sept. 22nd.
Derfflinger, Sept. 22nd.
Trave, Oct. 14th.

Saarbrücken, Oct. 21st.
Plaß, Nov. 7th.

Coblenz, Nov. 18th.

Royal Packet Nav. Co. (K.P.M.)

Van Heuts, Sept. 28th.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Japan, Sept. 29th.

Benares, Oct. 8th.

Sumatra, Oct. 20th.

With Wilhelmsson, Oslo.

Norwegian Africa and Australia Line.

Teneriffa, Sept. 22nd.

Tungsha, Oct. 12th.

Reno, Nov. 23th.

Taiwan, Dec. 8th.

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"CITY OF KHARTOUM" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Glasgow ... 24th September
"CITY OF DELHI" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 24th October
"CITY OF GLASGOW" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 17th November
"CITY OF MOBILE" ... London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 9th December

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

"CITY OF WELLINGTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th October
"CITY OF KHIO" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th October
"CITY OF PERTH" ... via Suez Canal ... 30th November

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